

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

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BOWEN IN DISGRACE

**President Roosevelt Dismisses
Him from the Diplomatic
Service.**

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS EXONERATED

**Chief Executive, in Letter to Secre-
tary Taft, Arraigns Late Minister to
Venezuela and Pronounces His Con-
duct Reprehensible.**

Washington, June 21.—The dismissal of Herbert W. Bowen, for some years United States minister to Venezuela, and the exoneration of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis of the allegations brought against him by Mr. Bowen are the outcome of the Loomis-Bowen controversy.



HERBERT W. BOWEN.

This disposition of the case is made by President Roosevelt in a letter addressed to Secretary Taft, approving Mr. Taft's report on his findings in the case. The president scathingly arraigns Minister Bowen, declaring that his conduct "is especially reprehensible"; that Mr. Bowen asked one of his witnesses to enter the employ of a certain company for the purpose, "in plain words, of stealing" documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis and that Mr. Bowen has evidently for many months, indeed for the last two years, devoted himself "to hunting up scandal and gossip" until it became a monomania and caused him "to show complete disloyalty" to the country he represented.

The president says he had hoped to promote Mr. Bowen, as during much of his service he had done good work, but that his usefulness in the diplomatic service is now at an end. The president adds that he would direct that Mr. Bowen's resignation be requested, but for his statement that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct and the dismissal is therefore ordered.

Betrayed State Secrets.

The letter quotes correspondence and testimony. The president states that it appears that Mr. Bowen while minister secured the publication of attacks on Mr. Loomis and furnished to the press documents pending before the state department for approval and that his explanation is inexcusable and shows his "entire unfitness" for the service. Even if Mr. Loomis had been guilty, says the president, Mr. Bowen's conduct would be unpardonable.

In his report Secretary Taft says that there was nothing dishonorable in the transaction in which Mr. Loomis figured, but that he was not discreet. The report says that Mr. Loomis was not justified in becoming personally interested in any of the schemes, either with a mere nominal interest or substantial interest. He holds, however, that Mr. Loomis has been "most cruelly slandered" commends him for the self-restraint with which he has met the charges and points out that Mr. Loomis' bitter experience in this case makes it unnecessary to point out the moral that a minister cannot afford in the country to which he is accredited to make personal investments.

CONVENTION AT MANILA.

Federal Party Adopts Resolution Endorsing Roosevelt Policy.

Manila, June 21.—The federal convention has assembled. After a heated discussion it was resolved to place among the resolutions one advocating the policy of President Roosevelt to transform the government of the islands by permitting government by filibustering with the assistance of Americans. The Federalists believe that if this policy be followed constantly and progressively it will result in complete self-government.

The aim is ultimate independent Republican government but maintaining necessary political union with the United States. The radical wing of the party opposed a clause in the resolution regarding Secretary Taft's policy and left the meeting.

\$56,000 FOR OHIO SURVEY.

**War Department Sets Sum Aside for
8-Foot Channel Project.**

Washington, June 21.—The war department has set aside \$56,000 for the survey of the Ohio river 8-foot project, and it will become available on July 1. This amount comes out of an appropriation carried in the river and harbor bill passed by Congress last winter. An assistant has been provided for Lieutenant Colonel Ruffner, stationed at Cincinnati, which will enable that officer to devote a good deal of his time to the examination of that stretch of the stream below the mouth of the Big Miami river. Colonel Ruffner is the senior officer actually engaged in work on the Ohio, and the personal supervision that is given by the ranking officer will have to come to him.

That part of the river below the mouth of the Big Miami has never been surveyed. The section between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati has been surveyed so often that the bulk of the work will be done in the offices of Colonel Ruffner and Majors Zinn and Sibert. Of course, some field work will have to be done there, but it will not consume much of the allowance granted by the secretary of war. It is thought the survey of the entire river can be completed in about a year, although twice that period has been allowed the engineers.

WHICH PERISHED FIRST?

**Answer to This Question to Decide
Disposition of Large Estate.**

New York, June 21.—Upon the determination of the exact time of the death of Wallace Andrews and his wife, who were burned to death in their home in this city on April 7, 1899, depends the success or the failure of a contest for \$2,500,000, which began in the New York state supreme court.

Mr. Andrews' will directs that his executors organize an institution to be known as the Andrews institute for girls and it left to the institution \$2,500,000 of his \$3,000,000 estate, cutting off his relatives with \$500,000.

Under the laws of 1860, still in force, a testator leaving a wife and child cannot give more than one-half of his estate to charity, and the heirs contend that Mrs. Andrews survived her husband and therefore under the law the Andrews institute for girls can only receive \$1,500,000. Counsel for the institute contend that there is no proof that the wife survived her husband and the presumption that the woman, being the weaker physically, died first. The will already has been admitted to probate.

BRINGS HOME HIS BRIDE.

**Crown Prince William Welcomed by
People of Potsdam.**

Potsdam, Germany, June 21.—The Crown Prince Frederick William and Crown Princess Cecilia made their public entry into Potsdam, having arrived here from Hubertuslock by a late train. Prince Eitel Frederick at the head of his company of the guards met his brother and sister-in-law at the station and escorted them to the city, which was gaily decorated.

The reception of the royal couple took the form of a warm public demonstration. Extra trains brought many visitors from Berlin and great crowds lined the streets from the railway station to the old market, where the burgomaster delivered an address of welcome. The crown prince responded briefly, thanking the people of Potsdam for their cordial welcome. The couple then proceeded to the marble palace, where they will spend the first years of their married life.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

**All Cities to Be Treated Alike in Buy-
ing Canal Supplies.**

Washington, June 21.—Chairman Shantz of the Isthmian canal commission has decided to place assistant purchasing agents as follows: Alfred H. Anderson at New York, S. E. Redfern at New Orleans, Major Carol A. Devol, U. S. A., at San Francisco, and F. H. Haraden at Tacoma.

Each of these agents will cover the territory in which he is located by visits to cities in the neighborhood of the city which he has headquarters.

The policy of advertising for bids "C. I. F." on the isthmus will be adhered to. Arrangements are being perfected under which advertisements will appear simultaneously in the leading newspapers in each section of the country. This method will avoid discrimination against any port or section of the country.

To Boom Seedless Apple.

Albany, June 21.—The Spencer Apple company of New England and New Jersey, formed to propagate a seedless apple in the New England states and New Jersey and to conduct a general nursery business, has been incorporated. The capital is \$300,000.

Woes of a Professional Pug.

Salt Lake City, June 21.—Billy Stiff of Chicago, who was defeated by George Gardner at Ogden, has a broken right wrist, having sustained the injury in the fourth round. Stiff has bit off the end of his tongue and is in great pain.

Irving Signs Contract.

London, June 21.—A contract between Charles Frohman and Sir Henry Irving for a 14-weeks tour of the latter in the United States, beginning in January, has been signed.

TRYED TO SINK SHIP

**Treachorous Russian Prisoners
Mutiny After Having Sur-
rendered to Japa.**

SUBDUED BY THEIR CAPTORS

**JAPANESE PRIZE CREW ON CAPTURED BAT-
TLESHIP OREL HAVE THRILLING ALL-
NIGHT FIGHT WITH ENEMY, BUT AS
USUAL CAME OFF VICTORIOUS.**

Victoria, B. C., June 21.—The steamer Empress of China brings an account of the experience of the Japanese prize crew on board the captured Russian battleship Orel, in taking the captured ship from the scene of battle to Japan. Officers and men of the battleship Asahi and the cruiser Kasuga, although they had fought for two days and two nights without sleep, were placed on the sinking and shot-ridden battleship, with a mutinous crew endeavoring continually to obstruct navigation of the prize and if possible to destroy it.

Half of the Russian crew was transferred to the Asahi and the Kasuga, but the remainder outnumbered the Japanese placed on board. Lieutenant Nakagawa, in charge, at once ordered the Japanese marines with loaded rifles to stand over the Russian sailors herded forward and bluejackets were placed at other points to guard the ship.

When night came a Russian seaman dropped an anchor pin into the electric dynamo, wrecking it, and causing all the lights to be extinguished. Great excitement followed, during which the Russians opened the sea valves. Water flowed in, causing the ship to list to port. Several tried to jump into the sea, thinking the Orel was about to capsize.

Tried to Rush the Guards.

Under cover of darkness a party of Russians tried to rush the guards, who fired several times into the thick on-rushing crowd and then used bayonets and clubbed rifles. The mutiny was finally beaten down and at daylight the Asahi and the cruiser Asama came to act as escorts. These escorts cowed the mutineers, already frightened by threats of summary execution if another threatening move was made.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The only hope for an armistice pending the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries seems to rest with President Roosevelt, and even that is considered slender. So far as is known the president has not taken a positive step in this direction. The impression here continues strong that Japan only with great reluctance could be induced to forego the advantages of her strategic position, which, despite the tone of the official advice from the front, is regarded as being altogether favorable to Field Marshal Oyama, and agree to a suspension of hostilities for at least six weeks, during which time thousands of reinforcements would reach General Linevitch and Vladivostock would be strengthened with munitions and supplies to withstand a siege.

Oyama Not Ready for Armistice.

Indeed it is suggested that Japan deliberately planned to postpone the meeting long enough to give Oyama a chance to administer to the Russians a fresh defeat on land in order to rob the war party in Russia of their last card and facilitate acquiescence to her terms. Considering the situation, therefore, President Roosevelt's triumph will be all the greater if he could now succeed in crowning his work by an agreement which would at least prevent another bloody battle pending the show of hands at Washington.

Tokio, June 21.—Discussion of the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries continues through Washington with indications of an early completion of the debate. There has been a series of conferences between the elder statesmen and the cabinet to consider the conditions and discuss the selection of plenipotentiaries. It is thought to be possible to complete the details, appoint the plenipotentiaries and organize a staff of assistants in time for them to sail on the steamer Empress of India June 30.

In the meantime military activities will continue. Important developments in various directions are expected speedily.

To See Another Battle.

London, June 21.—Undoubtedly the people of England would like to see a general battle in Manchuria before an armistice is declared, since it is felt certain that Field Marshal Oyama would score another victory. With overwhelming forces at his command it is felt that Oyama is in a position to deliver a crushing defeat to General Linevitch.

Railroad Men Subpoenaed.

Chicago, June 21.—Railroad rebels, the relationship between the railroads and the packing industries, and questions concerning living charges are to be reopened by the federal grand jury which is investigating the beef packing industry. Eight members of traffic departments of as many railroads were served with subpoenas and the first of these witnesses will probably be heard today.

**Japanese are continuing their
victorious advance to Manchuria. The**

Russians have been completely outflanked on both wings and news of Japanese victories may be expected shortly. The Japanese have considerably over half a million in the field. Their preliminary operations began as far back as May 30.

BOYS TRY BLACKMAIL.

**Demand \$10,000 of Columbus Doctor,
Making Dire Threats.**

Columbus, O., June 21.—"We want \$10,000 or we will burn your property. Leave it on Broad street, between the railroad and Alum creek. We need the money," are the salient points in a letter received by Dr. S. B. Hartman, the millionaire of this city, several days ago.

While Dr. Hartman treated the letter lightly, the police department, as a precaution, detailed Detectives Glenn and Hamer on the case, which, it is supposed, was to have been pulled off Sunday evening. At that time, however, the detectives felt certain they had a clew, but gave up the chase. The department is now of the opinion that the epistle was written by some boys who loaf about the vicinity where the amount they decided was to be placed, for ever since the detectives have been working on the case not a person that would arouse the least suspicion has visited the section save one, and he proved himself so clear that he was allowed to go.

Dr. Hartman's friends are of the opinion that some practical joker is at large or that some boy, as it is written in a childish hand, was actuated to try and raise "easy money" through his knowledge gained by reading dime novels. The police believe the author of the letter and the one received by August Wehrle of Newark may be the same person.

HANDS OFF EQUITABLE.

**New York Legislature Receives Or-
ders from Its Masters.**

Albany, N. Y., June 21.—At a conference between Governor Higgins, B. B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican state committee; Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Senator Malby and Senator Raines, leader of the majority in the upper house, it was decided to keep the Equitable scandal out of the extra session of the legislature which meets at noon today. The work of the extra session will be confined to the trial of Judge Warren B. Hooker of the supreme court.

In announcing the result of the conference Governor Higgins, however, permitted the inference to be drawn that if the public demands legislation after the Hendricks report has been published, he will permit the legislature to act.

BEATING THE HIGH MARK.

**Projected New York Skyscraper to
Overtop Washington Monument.**

New York, June 21.—New York is soon to have the tallest building in the world. Plans for its construction are now under consideration by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, whose home office building is already one of the largest and quite the most magnificent in the metropolis. When the present plans are carried out, it will exceed all other business edifices in every dimension.

Architects are working on plans for an edifice 70 feet square and about 560 feet in height. This would be taller than any of the world's other tall structures, the Washington monument coming second, 555 feet in height.

WILL POWER WEAKENED.

**Doctor's Testimony Concerning Mrs.
Hoyt in Tiffin Will Case.**

Tiffin, O., June 21.—In the Hoyt will case a deposition was read from Dr. William Polk of New York city, saying that Mrs. Hoyt was embittered at being childless. The deposition says that she admitted to him that her will power was passing away and that she had resorted to the use of drugs to produce sleep.

Miss Callie Mosier testified that she visited Mrs. Hoyt in New York and that the dog "Bobbie" was given a place at the table and furnished with a white napkin and compelled to eat food distasteful to him, because, as Mrs. Hoyt explained, it was good for him.

Mania from a Scratch.

Columbus, O., June 21.—As the result of a small scratch, which eventually brought about an attack of erysipelas, Charles Williams of this city has been sent to the Columbus state hospital to be treated for acute mania, caused by intense sufferings from the ailment.

Chauncey D. Hogg Found Dead.

Steubenville, O., June 21.—Chauncey D. Hogg, an oil operator of Cadiz, was found dead in bed at the Imperial hotel. Heart disease is ascribed as the cause. The deceased was a son of State Senator Charles M. Hogg and was 38 years of age.

Railroad Men Subpoenaed.

Chicago, June 21.—Railroad rebels, the relationship between the railroads and the packing industries, and questions concerning living charges are to be reopened by the federal grand jury which is investigating the beef packing industry. Eight members of traffic departments of as many railroads were served with subpoenas and the first of these witnesses will probably be heard today.

Wanted to Die the Quickest Way.

Nashville, June 21.—Simon Ford, a negro, who assaulted a white woman near Riverside, has been taken from jail at Hohenwald, Tenn., by a mob of 50 men and shot to death. He was hauled to the scene of his crime, about 10 miles, suffering from his wounds. He asked to be killed the quickest way and did not bleed for his life.

Old Quarrel Fatal to Two Men.

Beverly, Mo., June 21.—John Plummer shot and instantly killed L. Dale, assistant mine foreman, after renewing an old quarrel. Plummer, upon refusing to surrender, was fatally wounded by a posse.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers,

\$4.90@\$10.; good to choice wethers, \$4.60@4.80; fair to good lambs, \$4.40;

choice wethers, \$4.20@4.40; choice lambs, \$3.80@4.00.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth

steers, \$3.75@6.; green, coarse and rough fat steers, \$4@4.75; fat

smooth dry fed, light steers, \$4@4.65;

choice milch cows, \$30@45; medium

to good milch cows, \$15@30; good, fat,

smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3.75@4.25; feeding steers, good style, weight

and extra quality, \$4@4.25; feed

steers, common to good quality, \$3.50

PAUL MORTON AND THOMAS F. RYAN

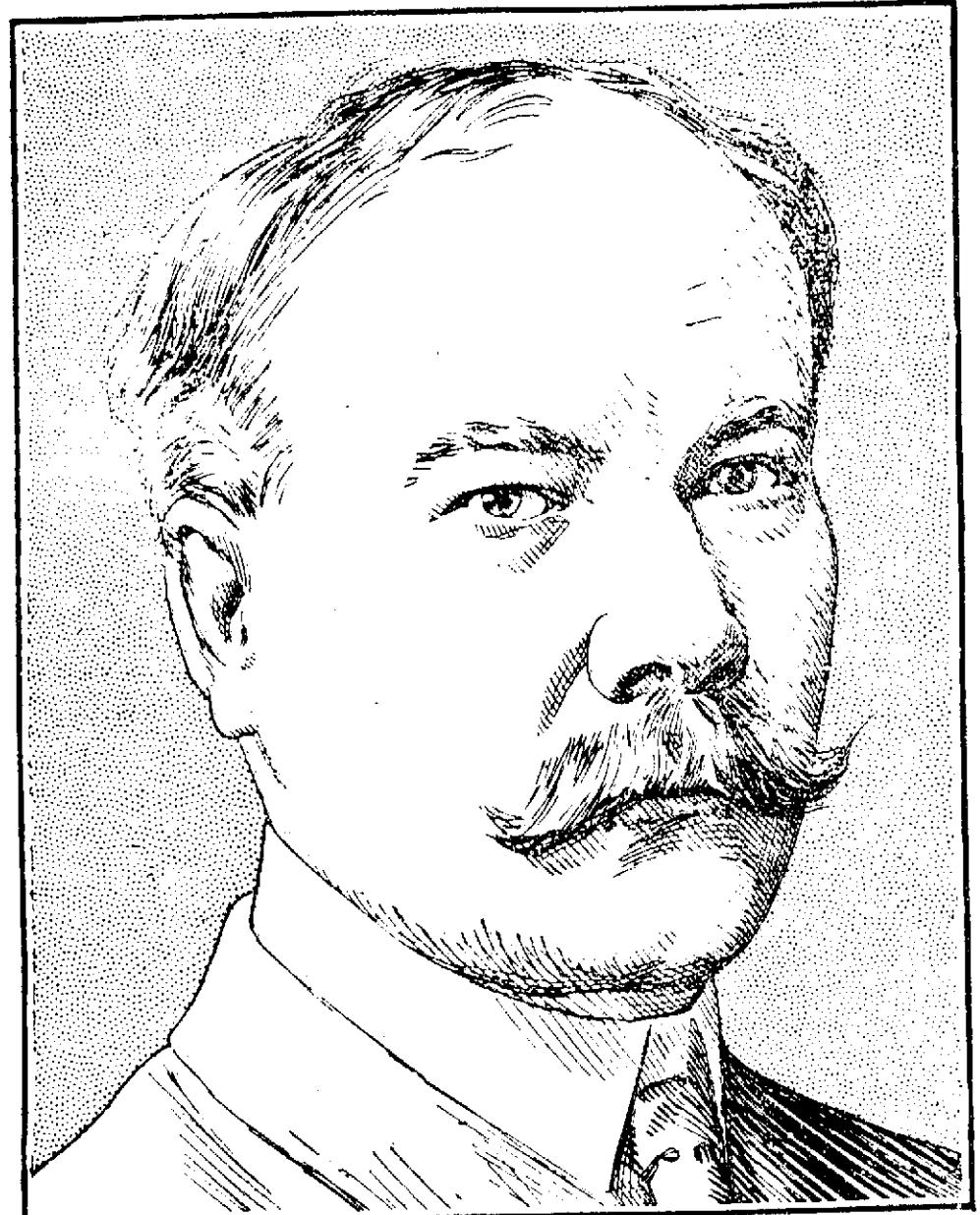
Personal Side of Leading Figures In the Reorganization of the Equitable Society.

Simple Tastes, Strenuous In Accomplishments and Alert to Business Opportunities Is the Life Assurance Association's New Chairman.

A Man of Remarkable Energy, Whose Friends Say He Is "a Hog For Work." How He Rose From Office Boy to Vice President of a Great Railroad — Characteristics of Thomas F. Ryan.

By C. B. ETHERINGTON

In the reorganization of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society the two men chiefly concerned are Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, and Thomas F. Ryan, the New York street railway magnate, the former by his appointment as chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Life and the latter as the head of a syndicate in control of the Equitable through purchase from James Hazen Hyde of the stock held



PAUL MORTON.

by Mr. Hyde, which ruled the destinies of the society.

Mr. Ryan declares that his motive in buying the control of the Equitable is to establish public confidence in the society and to secure the rights of the policy holders.

To put an end to this loss of confidence which affects a great public trust of over \$400,000,000, representing the savings of more than 600,000 policy holders, Mr. Ryan, together with other policy holders, has placed the Hyde stock in the hands of a board of trustees with power to vote it for the election of directors, as to twenty-eight of the fifty-two directors, in accordance with the instructions of the society's policy holders, and as to the remaining twenty-four directors in accordance with the uncontrolled judgment of the trustees.

As trustee for the policy holders ex-President Grover Cleveland, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York and George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh have been asked to sit on the board, and all have agreed to serve.

From office boy at \$16 a month to second vice president of a great railroad system at \$35,000 a year, surrendering this to become secretary of the navy in President Roosevelt's cabinet and finally resigning to become the head of the Equitable Life board of directors at a rumored salary of from \$50,000 to \$150,000 a year, is the record of Paul Morton in the forty-eight years of his life.

First Ambition Was to Drive a Stage.

Although he was born in Detroit, Mich., on May 22, 1857, Mr. Morton's boyhood and a large part of his manhood were spent in Nebraska. He is the eldest son of the late J. Sterling Morton, who was secretary of agriculture during President Cleveland's second term, and his first ambition was to be a wagon boss or stage driver.

— **A Remarkable Proceeding.**

A story that illustrates Morton's grim sense of humor is told as follows:

One day when he returned from a cabinet meeting his secretary pointed out a pile of documents and asked him to affix his name. Morton took up one of the letters, carefully inspected it and

then gravely asked his secretary where he should sign it.

"Why, in the same place you always sign," answered the secretary surprised. "But do you think it safe?" asked Mr. Morton.

"Safe!" exclaimed his secretary. "Why, I don't know what you mean."

"I can get a good round sum you don't," replied the naval chief. "But you step across the hall and tell the assistant secretary of the navy to come around. Then get the judge advocate of this department, and if you should see any admirals or bureau chiefs bring them hither."

The secretary was as astonished.

"I mean every word," Mr. Morton persisted, solemn as an owl. "If I sign those papers I may go to jail. I suppose I must take some risks in the line of my duty, but I intend to secure all the advice on the subject that can be procured in this department. I won't be rash anyway."

The papers related to the transportation of supplies for the Mare Island navy yard across the continent to California, and only after a humorous consultation for half an hour with various officials did Mr. Morton sign the papers and hand them to the waiting messenger of the chief clerk. All this time messengers, clerks and others who had heard of the affair were waiting amazed for the termination of such a remarkable proceeding.

Mr. Morton has been essentially a business man and has never, it is said, run to fads or foibles. While he has maintained a modest stable, he is in no sense a horseman; neither has he been prominently identified with yachting or golfing. He is a man of simple tastes and strenuous accomplishments.

Even in his younger days in Chicago

he was never known to smoke or drink. It is said, and his only recreation used to be a quiet game of cards on Saturday evenings. He has a keen sense of humor, but he has never been accused of being a practical joker. The Western Freight association to this day is known as "the great reduction works," a name Mr. Morton gave it when it agreed on a tariff schedule that did not meet his views.

"A Hog For Work."

As a worker Morton does not believe in letting anything drift along for a week if it can be settled in a day. He believes in short cuts instead of roundabout methods. Facts and figures are vastly superior to him than theories and fancies. An expression that Morton's friends use when speaking of him is that he is "a hog for work."

Made His Way From Poverty.

Young Ryan left the homestead and went to Baltimore in 1868 to seek his fortune. Without money or friends, he led a hard row to hoe. By perseverance he finally secured a position with a dry goods commission house. Not long afterward he obtained a place in a bank, and two years later he struck out for New York, where he formed a partnership with a stockbroker and prospered so well that in 1874 he bought a seat on the Stock Exchange. Thus he became associated with men like Jay Gould, William R. Travers, Samuel J. Tilden and others of large influence.

"How much did you make this month?" his father asked him one day.

Young Morton took out an account book and added some figures. "About \$400," he replied.

"I didn't know what to say," his father used to remark in telling the story. "I didn't know whether to be proud of such a boy or ashamed of a man who would let such a youngster get ahead of him and make more money than he did."

Scorn for obstacles is one of the most noticeable characteristics about Paul Morton. A story is told about a gate through a railway that fenced off a part of an office in which Mr. Morton worked at one time. This gate had a mysterious patent fastener that would not work unless one knew the right spot and touched it. Preoccupied with business matters, Morton bumped against that gate day after day. Finally in one of his swinging strides he broke the lock and was evidently pleased.

Yet he was not satisfied, so thereafter he daily used his foot and played football with the gate until its hinges were broken, and the janitor was ordered to carry it away.

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THE SMALL HOUSE.

HINTS IN TASTEFUL FURNISHING AND DECORATION.

The Window Bench a Help in Solving the Seating Problem — A Nook on the Stairs — Increased Space Effect — Fluor and Wall Covering.

A common mistake in fitting up a small house is to overfill it with furniture. In rooms of no very spacious extent the seating problem is often a difficult one. Enough chairs for the family may be provided, but great in-



A NOOK ON THE STAIR LANDING.

convenience is often caused by introducing extra seats for visitors. A window bench is in such cases a good substitute for a sofa, or an angle of the wall may be fitted with a seat of wood that is covered with a thin hair cushion. A built-in seat is also an advantage in a narrow hall or on the stair landing as a reading or sewing nook.

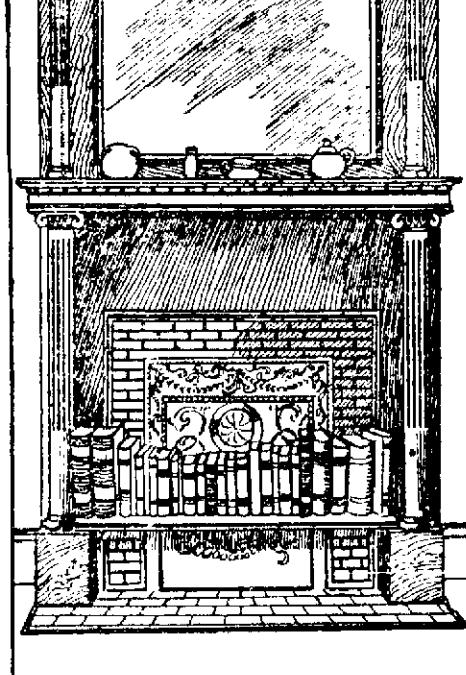
In one tiny home a low screen which formed part of a bedroom equipment was also a complete little sewing and work table, with pockets and shelves for holding thread, buttons, tape, needles and patterns. The screen was light enough to be easily handled and so compact as to take a minimum amount of space when unfolded. Another space saving device was originated in a sitting room with an unused fireplace, as here pictured. Without the application of hammer or nails a bookshelf was laid between the columns that supported the mantel.

One way to give the appearance of space to small dwellings is to lay the floors of connecting rooms and passages with a plain or small patterned carpet and to cover all the walls alike in a plain paper or one that is printed in two tones of the same color. In either one of these arrangements there will be the question of harmonizing the different colors in the rooms with the one large amount of color introduced on walls or door.

Color has so important a share in increasing or decreasing the apparent size of a room that it should be selected with infinite care. Red seems to contract the walls and give a feeling of density; light yellow or buff has an opposite effect. Low ceilings do not seem as prominent if colored a cream white as they do when tinted in a stronger color.

The height of a ceiling may be seemingly increased by using a striped paper with well defined lines. Narrow hallways look wider when the walls are plain or covered with a paper of unobtrusive design.

In all wall decoration in small houses or apartments the papers to avoid are



A SPACE SAVING DEVICE.

those that proclaim themselves as "the latest thing" and in which prominent pattern and aggressive color force themselves disagreeably on the attention.

Borders and friezes need not be considered for the walls of the small home, as the windows and doorways cut into the spaces too much to make an upper wall decoration desirable.—Designer.

Peas in Turnip Cups.

Select white turnips of medium size and rather flat in shape. Pare thinly and boil in salted water until tender, then with knife and spoon dig out the center of each until a nicely shaped cup is formed. Drop into cold, slightly salted water until needed, then drain and place in a steamer until hot through. Fill with green peas and sprinkle with a little finely chopped parsley.—Table Talk.

A Small Trick With Silver.

It may be of interest to those who have a quantity of silver to care for to know that after silver forks and spoons have been cleaned, if they are put into a glass fruit can and the top put on tightly so as to exclude the air, the silver will not tarnish as long as the can is kept closed. In this way much time is saved, also much hard work.—Ladies' World.

OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

Brazilian Admiral's Device For Calming the Ocean.

While the process of quieting the troubled waters by scattering oil on the surface has been known and practiced for a long time, there are constantly new means being devised for the application of the oil, says the Chicago Chronicle. The latest thing of this character is the bottle gun, which has been invented by Vice Admiral Guimaraes of the Brazilian navy, who proposes to scatter oil on the water ahead of the boat by its means.

The gun is a handy little piece; mounted on a pivot carriage, which is bolted down to the deck, so that there is no recoil. It is made of bronze, but the chamber at the breech which contains the propelling charge is of steel. The charge, in a brass central fire cylinder, is loaded into the gun from the rear, as it is a breechloading piece, with an interrupted screw plug to close it.

The bore of the gun is of much greater diameter than the powder chamber, and the projectile, which is nothing more than an ordinary wine bottle filled with sawdust steeped in oil, is entered at the muzzle and rammed home. The advantage of this is obvious since there would never be any difficulty in providing a supply of these fragile projectiles.

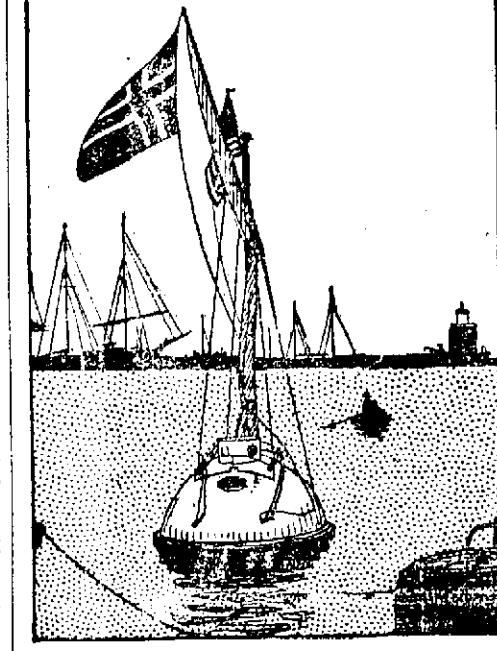
When the gun is discharged the bottle is of course broken and, with its contents, scattered over the water for a considerable distance. If fired ahead, to form a smooth pathway for the advancing vessel, it requires to be discharged every five minutes, but if the vessel is stationary or lying to one round every twenty minutes is said to be sufficient.

A REMARKABLE LIFEBOAT.

Egg Shaped Craft of Five Tons Which Crossed Atlantic.

A most remarkable sailing craft is the lifeboat Uraad, Captain Ola Martin Brude, which has recently completed a voyage across the Atlantic from Aalesund, Norway, arriving safely at St. John's, N. F.

Captain Brude built his boat to win a prize of 1,000,000 francs offered by the



THE URAAD.

French government for a lifeboat which would reduce to a minimum the loss of life in marine accidents.

It was to prove his boat's seaworthiness that Captain Brude made the voyage across the Atlantic. In construction the Uraad is egg shaped, eighteen feet long, eight feet wide and eight feet deep. She carries a single mast near the pointed nose, to which a little lateen sail is hoisted. In the center of her oval deck is a small tower for observation purposes, while near the stem and stern are two hatchways just large enough for a man's body to enter, and these are closed from the inside, making the little craft absolutely water tight. She is built of steel one-eighth of an inch thick, is 4.75 tons gross, and her hull is perfectly oval. She is steered by an ordinary tiller from the inside, as it would be too dangerous to attempt standing on her steering decks, especially in a heavy sea.

The voyage across was a stormy one. Aalesund was left on Aug. 7, and the boat was just 100 days in reaching St. John's. When about six weeks out the mast snapped off, and the little boat was tossed about in heavy seas, but not a drop of water entered the hull. She floated on top of the highest waves like a barrel.

The Japanese Bullet.

According to a Russian medical investigator, the Japanese are using the most harmless bullet that was ever fired from a rifle—comparatively harmless, that is, in its after effects. Instead of using dum-dum bullets of the deadly type surreptitiously brought into use in the Boer war or of resorting to poisoned bullets, the Japanese have provided themselves with rifles the bore of which is so small and the velocity of the bullet so great that the bullet in its flight gathers heat, which enables it to act as a germicide. The effect of the fire is to produce anesthesia rather than a painful lingering death. The bullet used by the Japanese makes a scarcely noticeable penetration in the tissue without tearing, and a little red spot as of an insect bite alone remains to tell the cause of the coma of the wounded.

Electrolysis Destroying Big Bridge.

Electricity says that the Brooklyn bridge is now reaching a period in its history when the paramount question of danger overrides all other considerations, and the structure must be rebuilt to insure public confidence and safety. Its rate of deterioration has been \$1,000,000 a year, which the engineering experts have attributed to overstrain and electrolysis.

VEGETABLE MOUSE TRAP.

Wonderful Plant Which Catches Rodents and Insects.

There is a marked shortage in the number of mice and bugs making their homes in the biological department of the University of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia North American. The cause of the depletion has been discovered in the pitcher plant (or panthaea), which has carried on a



THE PITCHER PLANT.

veritable war of extermination. Recently a dead mouse was found in the pitcher of one of the strange plants.

The discovery has caused a decided increase of interest in the plant on the part of instructors and students. The plant is a native of the East Indies and especially of Borneo. One of the greenhouses has been set apart exclusively for its cultivation, several varieties having already been collected by friends and instructors of the biological school.

The pitcher plants all bear leaves whose lower parts resemble an ordinary blade. These leaves have a prolonged midrib with a strong tendril, a beautiful pitcher, of various colors, shapes and sizes, opening up at the end of the tendril. On the back of the pitcher, beneath the lid, are two strong spines projecting over the pitcher's mouth.

Filled to the brim with a honeylike fluid which resembles pepsi in taste, the pitchers have a strong attraction for all manner of small insects, rodents and birds. When one of these impudent and covetous members of the animal kingdom makes its way up the side of the pitcher and reaches down for a sip of the delicious fluid, the hard spines catch it and throw it back into the pitcher cavity, where its extinction is but a matter of a short time.

Ants alone have solved the problem of how to obtain the fluid without sacrificing their lives. These sagacious workers follow the principle that

A JOLT FOR JOHNSON

Dalrymple Spurned Cleveland Mayor's Municipal Ownership Plans.

PLAIN TALK BY THE SCOTCHMAN

He Took the Life Out of Johnson's Political Lovefeast By Declaring That Municipal Ownership Does Not Mix Well With Politics.

Columbus, O., June.—(Special).—It is not an extravagant statement to say that the whole country is laughing at the farce of Tom L. Johnson in Cleveland a few days since when his municipal ownership arguments and doctrines were unceremoniously punctured by Honorable James Dalrymple of Glasgow, Scotland. At the request and expense of Mayor Dunn of Chicago and Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, Mr. Dalrymple was brought all the way from Scotland to tell of the merits of municipally owned and operated streetcar lines.

Mr. Dalrymple is an expert in these matters. He runs the streetcar system for the city of Glasgow, and it was expected that Mr. Dalrymple would boost the plans of the Chicago and Cleveland mayors.

At the Cuyahoga county Democracy's picnic Mayor Johnson announced that he would go into the campaign this year on a municipal ownership platform. He told his large audience that the Democratic party only could save the country. Then he introduced Mr. Dalrymple as the leading exponent of municipal ownership. Mayor Johnson referred to the distinguished visitor as an expert who came here unprejudiced and with such honest intentions that he could not be induced to tell anything but the truth about the probable success of municipal ownership in American cities.

When Mr. Dalrymple arose he was given an ovation and enthusiasts in the crowd cried "He's the braw one." And Mr. Dalrymple was brave enough to tell that audience, even in the presence of Mayor Johnson, that municipal ownership could not be a success in American cities unless it was divorced from politics; and considering his surroundings Mr. Dalrymple could not see that there was anything but politics in the Cleveland movement.

"We find that the least hint of politics in our system is the signal for a rapid decay," said Mr. Dalrymple. "It is absolutely impossible to let even a suggestion of politics into the consideration." And in view of the fact that he was surrounded by politicians and in the midst of a political powwow, his remarks caused consternation and dismay.

"Our men are paid from \$6 to \$7.75 per week for operating cars. That is considerably less than the man gets who handles the car in this city," he continued with a smile. "You have big cars; takes big dollars to keep them going. With the short blocks and the crowded condition of things, we have in Scotland what must appear as short hauls to you. I really don't see how your Cleveland lines manage to carry the passengers with the transfers, which we know nothing about, by the way, for a nickel."

"When the mayor invited me here," he said, "I did not know that I was to be called upon for a speech. In fact, I don't know just what this meeting here is all about. It seems highly political, but I am no politician. Glasgow knows nothing about politics. We in Scotland don't attempt to manage all of our affairs on municipal lines. I understand that I am to talk about whether municipal ownership would be feasible in American cities. I have been asked the question often than once why Glasgow took over her streetcar lines. It was because of the inefficiency of the management of the tramways there at the time. Why Cleveland would want to take over her streetcar system I am at a loss to know. In Glasgow the managers of the company allowed the property to run down. The employees were uncouth, disreputable and unkempt. Strikes were threatened and the conditions of service were very bad. Wages were unsatisfactory. The people began to complain."

Mr. Dalrymple explained the rate of fare charged under municipal ownership in Glasgow. The city is divided into "stages" and a fare equal to one cent is collected for the first stage or short haul, and the fares increase as the distance from the center of the city becomes greater.

"As a result," said Mr. Dalrymple, "the laboring people are huddled together in tenement houses down town. I notice that here in Cleveland and in other American cities the great masses of working people live on the outskirts of the cities. This means that they rear their families out in the pure air districts, and in fact that they have the advantages of country life combined with the wage advantages of a city."

"Here in Cleveland the man who lives out 15 miles can get to his work down town, or in a far part of the city, for a fare of 5 cents. In spite of our low rates, we can not give a like haul for less than 8 cents."

Mr. Dalrymple's failure to give Mayor Johnson political capital has caused the widest discussion throughout the country, and as it might be imagined, the resultant opinions are not in the mayor's favor. The farce has held Mayor Johnson up to public ridicule, and that is one thing he can not stand. Mr. Johnson is so thoroughly disgusted with the outcome of his political meeting that he refuses to be interviewed on the very subject which he attempted to inject into the Cleveland campaign.

UP PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST.

Automobiles to Make an Assault on This Mountain in September.

The greatest climb for an automobile ever known is being arranged for September up Pike's peak, and a lot of interest is being taken in the affair, which is being promoted by George R. Wahlgreen, says a special dispatch from Denver to the St. Louis Republic. This climb is described as a hard trap, one that will require a good driver. Every part of the machine will have to be watched, and provision will have to be made to adjust it to the varying conditions, for the climb means attaining a height of 7,000 feet in a distance of seventeen miles. Repairs must be made on the road, gullies must be covered, and stretches of the road will be found very tough.

Men who have climbed the peak—and there are two—say that this climb will be the greatest ever engineered. W. B. Folker and C. A. Yont have made the climb, and each took a day for it. The latter used a "steamer," making the trip in August, 1901. John Brisben Walker made the halfway house in 1901, but gave up the trip at that point.

The climb of the peak really starts at Manitou, which is six miles from Colorado Springs, the latter point being seventy-five miles from Denver, from which point the competitors will tour through the mountains. Six miles from Manitou is Cascade, up Ute pass, where the actual ascent starts. Colorado Springs is 5,902 feet in elevation, and the Cascade is 7,421 feet.

The top of the peak is 14,107 feet above sea level. The road up the peak is narrow and must be prepared for the climb and kept clear. The first two miles of the climb leads right up over the rugged mountain side, and no other mountain road capable of travel compares to this. Then comes eight miles of road steep but fairly good. The grade is 10 per cent average, ranging all the way from 5 to 15 per cent. Then comes the W. or zigzag, trail cut in the side of a sheer precipice, nearly a half mile in length. The wind often blows a hurricane here. Then the cone of rock forming the peak is reached. It is cold at the top, and care must be taken to avoid freezing. The car with the most power for its weight will best stand the strain of the hard climb.

MARINE OUTING CLUB.

Club Members Plan Series of Cruises on Yacht Hildegarde.

A bachelors' marine club is the latest attraction for the younger men of clubdom, says the New York Tribune. The New York club has set the pace by organizing a distinctively marine outing club, which purposes to get the cream of pleasure in the summer months from a series of "star bachelor cruises" to different places, including Newport, Lake George, Atlantic Highlands and various points along the Shrewsbury. William A. Hayes, an attorney in New York and a leader of the strenuous set in the New York club, is said to be the originator of the plan. Twenty of them have purchased the bark rigged auxiliary yacht Hildegarde for \$10,000.

The Hildegarde has a history of peculiar interest. It was built for King Edward when he was the Prince of Wales at a cost of \$150,000. It was constructed at Gosport as a schooner rigged yacht and was subsequently sold to George Gould, who disposed of her to Blakeley Hall. He sold her to General Whittleton, who turned her into a bark rigged yacht with a 250 horsepower auxiliary engine. The boat is now lying at Morris Heights basin and will be put into commission on July 1.

The Hildegarde won in 1877 the Royal Yacht Squadron Queen's cup. Its average speed is fourteen knots an hour. It is 120 feet long and 23 feet wide, with mahogany finish, the hull being selected of the strongest timber. Although the yacht hasn't been at sea for some years, the hull is as strong today as it was when built. Mr. Hayes said recently that the crew would be selected within a few days. He says that it will cost about \$600 a month to operate it.

Japanese Students and Athletics.
A British journal says that Japanese students and schoolboys twenty years ago had no appreciation of athletics. They took too serious a view of their duties to waste on games the time that might be devoted to studies, and they had to be driven by their early English professors and teachers into the playgrounds as though to a disagreeable task. Now they take a keen interest in rowing, lawn tennis and baseball, though cricket, with its long periods of enforced inactivity, does not appeal to them. They have acquired so much proficiency in the American national game that a team of players from the Waseda university of Tokyo recently left Japan, taking the long voyage across the Pacific for the purpose of trying conclusions with the champion teams of the American universities. We may yet see an eight from Tokyo competing at Henley.

Chinese Methodist Clergyman.
The feature of recent New England Methodist conference was the admission of a Chinese minister, Rev. Chan Loi Shang, who has been transferred from the California conference to the Northeast conference. He will have charge of the Chinese mission work in Boston.

The Little Japanese.
Yes, Japan will give Togo a house but it a "lighthouse" to command mate victory. What a superb expression, says the Boston Herald, of his country's gratitude to light the scene of the destruction of the Russian fleet for all time! Wish other folks could think of these things!

Bertrand Shadwell in Chicago Post.

SWEET CORN NOVELTY

How Iowa Man Found World's Most Delicious Ear.

THE RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT

United States Government Has Been Experimenting For Years to Produce This Variety—It Ripens In Fifty-seven Days and Is Ivory White In Color.

What might be called "The Romance of an Ear of Corn" is the story of the discovery of the earliest and most delicious sweet corn in the whole world, says a special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. Iowa has the credit of this notable discovery, and S. A. Howe of Fort Dodge is the Christopher Columbus of this new world in agriculture.

A part of the original ear from which the white Mexican corn has been propagated is still in the possession of a Sioux City nursery, which has brought the marvelous corn to the point of perfection which has won the unrestrained approval of the United States government. But a few months ago Secretary of Agriculture Wilson sent Professor Tracy, one of the experts of the department, to Sioux City to investigate the claims made for the white Mexican. He was convinced.

"The government has been experimenting for a score of years," said he, "to produce a corn of this character—early, yet really sweet. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this the greatest discovery made in sweet corn culture in twenty-five years."

Professor Tracy backed his enthusiastic approval of the corn by ordering 400 bushels for use at government experiment stations and for distribution. A seed expert of a big firm has traveled to Sioux City to examine into the virtues of the white Mexican. One thousand bushels was the order he left.

For many years the black Mexican has been known as the earliest sweet corn. To those enough to the blind, the black kernels were distasteful to the seeing. It was a race problem in agriculture which has had as many suggested solutions as the vexed puzzle in the higher animal world. The wind often blows a hurricane here. Then the cone of rock forming the peak is reached. It is cold at the top, and care must be taken to avoid freezing. The car with the most power for its weight will best stand the strain of the hard climb.

SAFETY GLASS

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

RED and Gold metalic bars coated with blue ribbon.

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Both Telephones No. 60.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at
Bainey's Book Store, Bannerman's Cigar
Stand and Hankins' News Stand in
North Mill Street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905

The farmers of the Northwest are alive to improvements. They have discovered that the automatic steam plow is a good economical proposition and can be worked by an ordinary man with great saving. They are, therefore discarding the old horse breaker and customary plows and are taking up the new machine plow. Forty steam plows are now working in one county of North Dakota, turning over twenty-five acres a day each, adding 30,000 acres a month to the arable land of the country.

The Chicago Evening Post observes: When the mayor invited Mr. Dalrymple to Chicago to teach us how easy it was for a municipality to operate its own street cars so as to give satisfaction to the public, while at the same time fares were lowered to the passengers and pay increased to the employees, few persons could conjecture what the mayor expected from his expert, and in view of the testimony the latter has given concerning the advisability of trying to establish municipal operation in the United States, it is very doubtful whether the mayor will allow anybody to know what his early dreams were. For the mayor's expert has not only told us nothing about the advantages of municipal operation that we had not been told before, but he has given us very precise and valuable testimony as to the impossibility of securing such advantages in Chicago as have been claimed for it elsewhere.

FLOWER THIEVES.

It is humiliating, in a civilized community, to be obliged to report acts of vandalism and petty thieving of a nature akin to that of the recently noted depredations at Sherman-Heineman park and the even more recent pilfering of magazines at the Memorial Library.

For anybody to go into a public park, one maintained by the people and for the people, and wantonly destroy flower beds, ruthlessly plucking the flowers and strewing them about and then even pulling up the plants by the roots and throwing them away, is to exhibit a degree of low-down meanness which it is almost impossible to describe in terms fit for publication.

It is also only a few weeks ago that it was necessary to comment concerning the stealing of flowers and plants from the lots and graves at the cemetery—the tender memorials placed there by sorrowing relatives or the dead. What sacrifice must be made to prevent such thefts!

There's not one way to stop it, at least to keep such vandalism and petty thievery in check, but for a close watch to be kept on the offenders and when they are detected, is there not sure to be some punishment to fit in not only the severest? Only that the law will allow, but do not allow any false sentimentality, sympathy for them or their relatives, to prevent the naming and the fullest exposure of the offenders.—Massillon News.

OUR TRADE WITH CUBA.

Large Increase in Exports and Imports

Washington, June 21.—The monthly summary of commerce and finance, issued by the department of commerce and labor, presents the latest available statistics of our trade with Cuba during April, 1905, and favor the ten months ending with April, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The report shows that our trade with Cuba, both as regards imports and exports, is for the present fiscal year the largest on record. During the ten months ending with April last, exports from the United States to Cuba were valued at \$31,819,520, as against \$21,855,745 during the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year and \$8,560,920 during a like period for the fiscal year 1897.

Exports from the United States to Cuba have increased 43.3 per cent and imports from Cuba have increased 22.4 per cent, comparing the ten months' figures of the present fiscal year with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The exports to Cuba during the ten months ending April 30, 1905, were valued at \$31,819,520, a gain of \$8,468,775, while imports from Cuba in the ten month period ending April 30, 1905, were \$80,441,280 in value, an

increase of \$12,177,891, as compared with a like period of the preceding years.

Meantime, imports into the United States from Cuba have also increased rapidly. Again, comparing the figures of the present fiscal year with those of 1898, the last year of Spanish control over the island of Cuba, it is found that imports into the United States from Cuba during the ten month period have increased from \$18,760,366 in 1898, to \$56,728,440 in 1904, and \$69,411,289 in the present year, ending April 30. Thus exports to Cuba have increased \$22,000,000 and imports from Cuba have increased \$56,000,000, when the ten month period of the present fiscal year is compared with a like period of the fiscal year 1898. In the ten months ending with April, 1898, imports into the United States from Cuba exceeded exports from the United States but a little more than \$4,000,000; in the same period of the present year the excess of Cuban imports into the United States over exports to Cuba was \$38,000,000.

The large increases noted in the exports from the United States to Cuba are illustrated by an analysis of the trade by principal articles. Comparing the exports during the ten month period of the present year with the corresponding ten months of 1904, increases occur as follows: Corn, 406,000 bushels over the exports of 1904 to April 30; flour, nearly 30,000 barrels; coal, 67,000 tons; coffee, 1,500,000 pounds; cotton cloths, 10,000,000 yards; boots and shoes, nearly 300,000 pairs; eggs, over 1,500,000 dozen; refined mineral oil, about 1,000,000 gallons; bacon, 1,500,000 pounds; salted or pickled pork, over 1,000,000 pounds; lard compounds, over 2,000,000 pounds; boards, etc., 16,600,000 feet; cattle, 41,000 head; rice, a marked increase of 8,000,000 pounds over the exports recorded for the ten month period of 1904. Only a few important items show decreases; crude mineral oil, 420,000 gallons; tallow, 468,000 pounds; hams, 770,000 pounds; cheese, 210,000 pounds.

Prehistoric Find in Idaho.

A remarkable find of bones of prehistoric animals has been made near Mindoak, Ida., where the government is building a dam across the Snake river, says a dispatch from Boise, Ida., to the Kansas City Star. In excavating a channel the engineers cut through twelve feet of lava. Below this was a bed of sand six feet thick and below that another lava flow. The bones were found in the sand. The skull of a horned animal was found, the horns spreading six feet from tip to tip. While being removed the skull crumbled, but the horns are perfect and resemble those of a musk ox. A tusk three feet long, resembling an elephant's tusk was also found, and a lower jaw resembling a horse's jaw. The engineer in charge sent some of the specimens to Washington. He was informed that it was impossible to identify them.

Stonewall Jackson's Look.

Stonewall Jackson's tomb was tampered and defaced. His feet and hand were broken and his wife was severely injured. He lay very sickly in a small service depot on Main street in the center of the town. A boy of 12 years old, who had been a student of Stonewall Jackson's, went to the house and found the body lying on the floor. If he had not been found, the body would have been taken to the grave without any ceremony of any kind. —Daily News.

There's not one way to stop it, at least to keep such vandalism and petty thievery in check, but for a close watch to be kept on the offenders and when they are detected, is there not sure to be some punishment to fit in not only the severest? Only that the law will allow, but do not allow any false sentimentality, sympathy for them or their relatives, to prevent the naming and the fullest exposure of the offenders.—Massillon News.

No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once." —Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your next druggist. Address: J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Pake LAXATINE, BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25¢.

A GUARANTEED CURE For PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest 50c. If your druggist hasn't sent 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded postpaid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Abigail Shorb, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 11th day of May, 1905.

JOHN H. WALTER, Executor.

Wm. McMillan, Atty. for Executrix.

SUPERINTENDENT
AND SUPERVISOR

Perry Township Board of Education Met.

THE TEACHERS WERE HIRED.

G. H. Walter Has Been Elected Township Superintendent and Supervisor of Music, a Departure in the Conducting of the Township Schools.

G. H. Walter, a Perry township school teacher of several years of actual experience in the township schools as instructor, was elected township superintendent and supervisor of music in the Perry township schools by the board Monday. This position is a new one in the township schools although the instituting of a township superintendent has been discussed by the various school boards from time to time. The election of an instructor in music is a distinct departure and is in line with the progressive ideas of the board in bringing the schools to the highest possible standard. Mr. Walter has been employed as teacher at the Riverside schools north of the city several terms and was highly recommended for the position.

The board met in the township offices in this city Monday afternoon. Those present were President Cyrus Smith, Frank Doll, Michael Triner, W. F. Smith and Peter Graber. This is the full membership of the board, the number of members of a township board being five under the provision of the new law governing township schools. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted after which the board elected the following teachers:

District No. 2, Walter Reinhardt; No. 3, William Scheetz; No. 4, Miss Ruth Grant; No. 5, Ira Smith; No. 6, Samuel Frase; No. 7, D. W. Dice; No. 8, Miss Grace Putman; No. 9, Samuel McFarren; No. 10, D. W. Hill. There is no district No. 1 in the township as the board considers the Massillon city schools under that head and has nothing to do with the management of them.

The schools will be opened the first Monday in October for an eight months' school year. The usual vacation will be given during the holidays and between the different terms. From reports received covering the work of the past year, the board finds the schools in an excellent condition. The levy was sufficient to meet expenses, although a little was added to the building fund, from which it is hoped money will be available next year to build the new school house east of the city. There is now about \$500 in the building fund. A levy will bring in about \$2,500 in the October settlement and after the February settlement the board will be in a fair way to let a contract for the work. The site was purchased several months ago and is one of the best in the eastern part of the township. The site to be used for building purposes is the one purchased by the city council and not the one bought by the old board, over which there was considerable discussion and not a little litigation. All this discussion apparently has disappeared and the present board meets the township school work progressing finely.

NO DEFICIT.

Encouraging Reports of Mt. Union College.

Alliance, O., June 21.—The board of trustees of Mt. Union college met in the president's office Tuesday with Lieutenant Colonel Ruffner, stationed at Cincinnati, which will enable that officer to devote a good deal of his time to the examination of that stretch of the stream below the mouth of the Big Miami river. That part of the river below the mouth of the Big Miami has never been surveyed. The money will be available July 1 and it is the purpose to have the surveyors ready at that time.

The treasurer's report showed that despite the fact that the salaries of professors during the past year had been increased \$2,000 and other expenses of the college had been greater than ever before, the year was closed without a cent deficit.

In the president's report, Dr. Riker stated that the attendance this year had been thirty-five more than at any time during the past ten years and probably much farther back. The resignations of Professor P. C. Somerville as instructor in oratory and elocution and director of athletics, and of Professor J. D. Bennehoff as instructor in biology, and of Professor and Mrs. Davis as instructors in music, were received and accepted. Professor Harry Raymond Pierce was recommended for the position of instructor in elocution and oratory. His wife is also a teacher and will help in the work.

Professor Edwin Lee asked for a leave of absence of one year to pursue

post-graduate studies at Harvard. Dr. Riker recommended that he be granted his request with full salary and that he be instructed to appoint his own substitute. A committee was appointed to consult with the trustees of the Carnegie fund for superannuated professors in regard to placing some of the former Mt. Union instructors on the list. A committee was also appointed to attempt to secure one of the state normal schools for Mt. Union.

It was reported that F. A. Arter, who was elected president of the board of trustees last year, had been unable to serve, and that a new president would have to be elected. Two members of the board of trustees voluntarily raised between themselves a sum of \$600 with which to increase the salaries of Dr. Riker, Dr. Shunk and Professor Yanney each \$200 for next year, and the members stated that they expected to make the increase permanent.

In the afternoon session Bursar B. F. Yanney made a report showing \$16,044.72 receipts for the last year, with \$15,171 expenditures, and a balance of \$893.01.

TOYING WITH DEATH

Steeple Painters at Work on St. Joseph's Church Spire.

SOME DARING FEATS DONE.

One of the Men Performed Them to the Amazement of a Crowd of Watchers—Hanging by a Slender Rope 175 Feet Above the Ground.

The feats of the two men who have contracted to gild the huge cross and ball on top of St. Joseph's church, at the corner of South and South East streets, is attracting much attention. The spire is probably one hundred and seventy-five feet high and extremely pointed. There is not a sign of a foothold upon the woodwork around the spire and the manner in which the men reach the top is marvelous. It is an exhibition of daring which steeple painters are accustomed to but which looked daring and foolhardy to the citizens who watched it Tuesday.

The men, who are from the East, and make a business of this work, climbed as far towards the top of the spire on the inside as possible, and then with a saw cut a hole through the roof and knocked the slate off, forming a hole through which the more expert of the two crawled. By a pretty throw he circled the spire with a rope which he carried with him, and drew it taut.

Pulling himself out of the hole he edged up the precipitous side of the spire, and then made another east with a second rope. This he pulled tight and gradually edged towards the top by repeating this performance. Once his hands rested on the top, he pulled himself up and then pulled up after him a block and tackle which he fastened to the top. Then he lowered himself to the hole in the roof by means of a pulley and replaced the slate and section of the steeple removed.

With his paint brush, buckets and other utensils he then began his work at the top, swinging dizzily at the end of a rope to which was tied a narrow board. Those watching the performance held their breath as the man would give a man a push away with his foot and climb the steeple. The climax of the daring performance was reached when the man stood upon his narrow perch and reached upwards with his paint brush, steady himself against the sides of the steeple with his hand.

We Wednesday morning the man resumed his perilous job and for the entertainment of those who were watching him performed several daring feats, such as balancing himself on his narrow perch with one foot and striking a pose resembling that of a ballerina girl.

The men receive big wages for this work, and to a Massillon man Tuesday evening said that they had cleared over \$500 during the past two months at jobs of this kind. Today the cross and ball at the top of St. Joseph's church is glittering bright with its coats of gilt.

Beautifying methods that injure the skin and health are dangerous. Be beautiful without discomfort by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.

Sunshiny faces follow its use. 35 cents.

Z. T. Baltzly.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that he will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Carr-tarch that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Carr-tarch Cure.

Frank J. Cheney, Notary Public.

Hall's Carr-tarch Cure is taken internally,

and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, and for tonics.

Take Hall's Carr-tarch Cure.

Gold by all druggists, the.

Take Hall's Carr-tarch Cure.

Wm. McMillan, Atty. for Executrix.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed

executor of the estate of Abigail Shorb,

late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 11th day of May, 1905.

JOHN H. WALTER, Executor.

Wm. McMillan, Atty. for Executrix.

NEW CHEMICAL
FOR FIRE BRICK

S. W. Griffith, of This City, Has Discovered It.

A TEST IS NOW BEING MADE.

It Has Already Proved Successful and a Stock Company for Its Manufacture Will be Organized—Silica Sand Quarry Discovered at Warwick.

S. W. Griffith, of this city, has discovered a process whereby silica sand brick can be hardened and made entirely fire proof, and on Monday E. A. Westerfield, of Anderson, Ind., representing the Anderson Foundry and Machine Works, and the American Sand Lime Brick Company, of Chicago, was in the city investigating the discovery of the Massillon man with a view to putting the new discovery upon the market.

That the new process is a complete success has been proved by the severe test to which one of the new bricks has been subjected at the No. 3 furnace of Reed & Company's glass factory. One of the brick manufactured by the new process was placed over a crack in this furnace where it is subjected to a temperature of 2800 to 3800 degrees. The brick was placed in this position May 26, at 8 o'clock in the evening. Last Saturday a committee representing the Dundee Silica Sand Company visited the factory, examined the brick and found it to be in perfect condition, not having been affected in the least by the tremendous heat. The usual test of this nature for a fire brick is said to be twenty-four hours' exposure to a heat of

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allman, of Pine street, twin sons.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George Lomady, a son. Mr. Lomady is employed in Jacob Graze's restaurant.

The annual picnic of hose company No. 4 will be held Sunday, June 25, in Keckler's grove, in Grape street.

Heribert Albrecht returned Tuesday from his studies at the Ohio State university to spend the summer in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Witt and daughter, Pearl, of Cleveland, are visiting Mrs. Clara Klein and other relatives in Massillon.

Fred Shriver left Tuesday for Cedar Point to attend the annual convention of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association which is in convention there.

Frank E. Woods, of New York, formerly manager of the Massillon Show Print Company, is visiting relatives in the city. He will return to New York on Wednesday.

During Sunday evening's storm, a valuable horse, the property of John Baskey, a tenant on the Rickecker farm, west of Justus, was killed by having taken shelter under a tree which was struck by lightning.

George Graze, accompanied by Master John Graze, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Graze, left Monday morning to spend two weeks with Christian Graze, the former's father, at Coshocton, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Barnett, of Louisiana, are guests of Mrs. J. M. Lester, at her residence, in North street. Mrs. Barnett was formerly Miss Schofield, daughter of President Schofield of Wooster university.

A party of young people, members of the Baptist churches of Massillon and Newland, gave a surprise party for Miss Veda Vandervort, at the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. O. E. Hall, in East Oak street, Tuesday evening.

C. M. Whitman, the clothier, who has been ill for three months, was able to be down town for the first time this summer Wednesday morning. He is steadily gaining strength and hopes to resume his business duties in a few weeks.

Mrs. Richard Harvey, of Lock Haven, Pa., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. B. L. Ayres, in Richville, left Monday for Erie, Pa., where she expects to visit during the summer with her son, Charles B. Harvey, of that place.

The Portsmouth Times, under recent date, contains a cut of H. B. Sibila, of this city, ex-vice chief ranger of the Catholic Order of Foresters, who attended the state convention held in Portsmouth last week as representative from the local lodge. Mr. Sibila was defeated for re-election as vice chief ranger by a vote of 51-47.

J. A. Dyar, a former Philippine soldier, arrived in the city Tuesday from Columbus, upon the solicitation of a few friends and will give lectures at the corner of Main and Erie streets afternoon and evenings. He has on exhibition flowers he gathered in the islands known as the sacred flower of the Philippines and said to be the flower spoken of in the Bible as the rose of Sharon. Mr. Dyar will be in the city a few days.

The pall bearers at the funeral of the late Thomas W. Chapman, which was held from the First M. E. church Monday afternoon were Clark Metzger, of Richville; B. U. Ruegger, of Akron; Thomas Yost, of Canton; James and John Steele, and O. C. Hursh, of Tiffin, all grandsons of the deceased. The Rev. R. R. Bigger conducted the services, the deceased having long been a member of the Presbyterian church. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Kramer celebrated their twenty-sixth wedding anniversary by giving a dinner of twenty-four covers at their residence in East South street. Tuesday evening, the guests being members of the Monday Evening Circle. Covers were laid at four tables decorated with white carnations and smilax. The name cards were decorated with Brownie sketches in water colors. Mrs. William Gulland, of Virginia, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Johns, was among those present.

DIME NOVELS BARRED.

Columbus, June 21.—News agents at all stations and in trains on the Pennsylvania system have been notified that no more blood thirsty dime novels and detective stories can be sold. Officials wish to eliminate what they consider one of the breeders of crime.

POLICEMAN INJURED.

Chicago, June 21.—In a pistol fight today between supposed safe blowers and policemen Patrolman William McGeoghan was probably fatally injured and John Maloney, an alleged safe blower, wounded in the stomach and leg.

Sunday Services Resumed

Between all points on B. & O. (C. L. & W. Division.)

THE WEDDINGS OF JUNE DAYS.**CEREMONIES OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.****BYER-SCHNIERLE NUPTIALS.**

SONNHALTER-QUIGLEY, CONVERSE-FALS, ANTHONY-HEITGER, SEIFFERT-SIMON—CEREMONIES ATTENDED BY MANY FRIENDS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES—ALL WELL KNOWN MASSILLIONIANS.

The marriage of Miss Edna Sonnhalter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sonnhalter, of 67 North Mill street, and Mr. Edward Quigley, of Barberston, took place at 8:30 Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's church, the Rev. M. Vollmeyer officiating. The ceremony was followed by a wedding dinner at the home of the bride's parents, after which the newly married pair left for their wedding trip. It is expected that they will go up the lakes.

The bride wore a charming gown of white Paris muslin and a veil. She carried a bouquet of sweet peas. Miss Clara Quigley, sister of the groom, was the bridesmaid. She also wore a white gown. Mr. Carl Sonnhalter, the bride's brother, was the best man. The out-of-town guests were the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Quigley, of Barberston; the Misses Cavanaugh, of Sharon, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Peck, of Akron. The groom is a well known grocer of Barberston, where the bride and groom will live.

CONVERSE-FALS.

Miss Gracey S. Fals and Mr. J. Emmett Converse were quietly married at St. Joseph's parsonage Wednesday afternoon at 1:30, the Rev. Father Vollmeyer officiating. They were attended by Mr. Charles Converse and Miss Ellen Converse, brother and sister of the groom. The newly married couple left on the afternoon B. & O. train for Cleveland, where they will take the boat for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto and other points on the lakes. They will be at home at 198 East Oak street after June 28.

BYER-SCHNIERLE.

Miss Edna Byer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Byer, and Mr. Fred B. Schnierle were married Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, one and a half miles west of the city, by the Rev. Luther Coffman. Over one hundred friends and relatives were present to witness the ceremony. Charles Byer was groomsman and the bride was accompanied by Miss Jennie Shmierle. The full ritual of the Lutheran church was used. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Mr. Schnierle is a Wheeling & Lake Erie fireman. The wedded couple will go to housekeeping in Walnut street in the near future.

SEIFFERT-SIMON.

Miss Carrie Seiffert and Mr. Otto Simon, both of this city, were married Tuesday morning in St. Mary's church. The groom is a member of the undertaking firm of A. Heitger & Son, and is well known in the city. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Heitger will go to housekeeping in this city.

ANTHONY-HEITGER.

Miss Laura Anthony, of Canton, and Mr. Otto H. Heitger, of Massillon, were married in Canton Wednesday morning, the Rev. Father Arnold officiating. The groom is a member of the undertaking firm of A. Heitger & Son, and is well known in the city. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Heitger will go to housekeeping in this city.

TO PERPETUATE G. A. R.

Organization Called Sons of G. A. R. to be Effected.

Denver, Col., June 21.—Steps were taken here today for perpetuating the name of the Grand Army of the Republic by the organization of a society to be known as the Sons of the Grand Army of the Republic. Only direct descendants of men who served in the United States Army during the civil war are eligible.

BIG CLOUD BURST.

Property Loss in Indiana Will Reach \$20,000.

Princeton, Ind., June 21.—Property loss from a cloud burst yesterday between this place and Vincennes will reach twenty thousand dollars, mostly to wheat that had been cut in shock. Much stock was drowned. Three thousand feet of the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad was washed out.

Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is simply liquid electricity. It goes to every part of your body, bringing new blood, strength and new vigor. It makes you well and keeps you well. 25 cents. Z. T. Baitly.

NEARBY TOWNS.**BENTLEY.**

Bentley, June 20.—Children's day services will be held at this place next Sunday morning at 10:30.

Some of our young people attended Myers' church Sunday evening.

A festival will be held on the church lawn Saturday evening, July 1.

Charles Margo, of Manchester, Sadie and Frank Brinker, of Canal Fulton, and Miss Bebbie Heims, of West Brookfield, spent Sunday with Nellie Snavely.

The Misses Alta Weyant, Lura Oberlin and Mary Erb attended the classical convention at Wadsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snavely spent Sunday evening in Massillon.

A party of sixteen attended the festival at Pigeon Run Saturday evening.

Miss Nellie Snavely returned home Thursday after spending a week with friends at Westerville and attending the commencement exercises of Otterbein university.

May Snavely is home spending the summer vacation with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. William Levers visited friends Sunday.

William Snavely has gone to Lakewood to take a course in Bible study.

Miss Ada Scott and Clyde Snavely visited at G. R. Snavely's Sunday evening.

The Sunday school will meet Thursday evening to rehearse the Children's day exercises.

A few of our people expect to attend the commencement exercises of the Massillon high school Wednesday evening.

Edna Snavely spent Sunday with Goldie Trnbey, near Justus.

Irene Yost visited at A. C. Oberlin's residence Sunday evening.

Warren Erb, of Mansfield, visited his parents last week.

Mrs. Steele and daughter, of Tiffin, came here Thursday to spend a couple of months at their country home.

Mrs. Arlan Minger, of Akron, has been circulating among friends here the past week.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, June 21.—Mrs. S. M. Harper is visiting her parents in Meriden county this week.

The festival held at the Blaugh church on the evening of June 17 was well attended. The Beach City band furnished music for the occasion.

Miss Maude Weimer has resigned her position as primary teacher in our village schools to take a similar position in Youngstown. Her sister, Lucetta, has been hired to fill the position thus made vacant.

Charles B. McClintock and L. F. Weimer have left for Wooster to attend the summer term at the university.

F. B. Schlaflay, cashier of the Citizens bank, is suffering from an attack of the grip, and is unable to be at his desk.

Charles H. Stahl, in company with Miss Mary Houriet, came down from Akron and visited over Sunday with the former's mother, near Winesburg, who has been very ill for some weeks past.

Bair & MacLean shipped a car of fine stock to Cleveland on Monday of this week.

Quite a number of our base ball enthusiasts attended the game at Mayfield park last Sunday.

W. J. Putnam returned a few days ago from Cleveland, where he has been in consultation with a specialist relative to the performing of an operation on one of his eyes.

The ball game at this place last Saturday between the Reserves, of Massillon, and the home team resulted in a score of 9 to 8 in favor of the visitors.

Our boys have two games slated with the same team for July 4, when they expect to make a better showing.

NEWMAN.

Newman, June 21.—Miss Jennie Morgan, of New Philadelphia, visited the Prosser family part of last week.

Mrs. John Sadler is visiting her Massillon friends this week.

A. L. Williams and George Williams were called to Massillon last Wednesday by the serious illness of their uncle, George Rogers.

The McGee sisters, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. Mary C. Weidner.

William Weidner returned to his post of duty as agent for the Prudential Insurance Company at Portsmouth last Saturday evening, after a pleasant visit with his Newman friends.

George Williams, who has taught our public school for the past two years, has decided to accept the position tendered him by the Massillon board of education, thereby creating a vacancy in the Newman school.

Thomas J. Morgan, in company with David Bosley, made a business trip to Cleveland last Tuesday.

The Children's day exercises last Sunday evening were attended by a fair sized audience. An excellent programme was well rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Roderick, daughter Lottie and son Edward, of Massillon, visited Newman friends Saturday and Sunday.

A number of our people attended the service at the Massillon state hospital Sunday afternoon.

ELTON.

Elton, June 21.—The recent heavy rains have done some damage by wash-

ing corn fields and flooding lowlands.

John Ricksecker had a horse killed on his farm by lightning during the thunder storm Sunday night.

Harvey McFarren is at home from Westerville at present.

The Misses Eva and Airy Boughman were in Cleveland over Sunday, the guests of Jesse King and daughter.

We are glad to note that E. B. Bass is able to be out again.

The Children's day exercises Sunday afternoon were well attended.

Mrs. Hench and daughter, of Youngstown, are spending a few weeks among relatives here.

Michael Culter is so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be at work.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, June 21.—Mrs. Jacob Vongonden, of Massillon, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hopacker. Mr. Vongonden makes the trip to the Warwick farm, where he is drilling, in a fine new automobile.

Mr. Oplinger and sons are building a cistern for Mrs. Henry Stahl this week.

Mrs. Beals is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Card.

The rosebugs have finished the prospects for a peach crop on some of the farms in this section of the country.

The coal bank at this place is working fairly well for summer.

Darius Blackston caught a monster of a catfish in Sugar creek, measuring two and a half feet, this week.

Mt. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, June 22.—The Presbyterian pulpit the 18th inst. was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Graham, a young student from Wooster university. He is well received by the people, and will preach for the congregation every two weeks during the summer season.

A number of young people drove down from Wooster on Sunday. They were quite a jolly set.

Some of the Reformed church members and their minister were invited to the country for an extra Sunday dinner. This function, out a distance from town, has become quite a fad of late.

Mr. and Mrs. John Zaugg are to remove to Killbuck this week, where he has purchased an undertaking establishment. They are young, pious people, and all wish them success.

The young ladies of this place who have been students at Wooster university are at home for the vacation.

Charles Gruber is improving at the present. Last week his life seemed to hang in the balance and friends were gravely alarmed.

Mt. Eaton can not be truly considered a healthful village to abide in unless some sanitary regulations are soon resorted to by competent health officers. When citizens are obliged to close doors and windows to keep out the foul effluvia arising from the numerous hog pens in the place, it is a fearful menace to health and happiness, and also an utter disregard to neighbors who believe in relegating the hog and all who have hog priviliges to some place where they will not contaminate the atmosphere for others to inhale, thereby rendering the homes in summer a noisome dwelling place instead of health giving and delightful. No one has the moral right to make tool for a dwelling for himself or his son, so let us have a clear sailing all through back yards as well as front yards, and not deserve the people to be in distress. God has given us abundance of pure air and sunlight and no human being should be permitted to take the privilege to beastly add on one of so gracious a gift.

Howard Harrold and wife, Mabel, have returned from Salt Lake City, and will remain with their parents south of the village. Miss Marjorie has been a teacher there for some time.

Dr. D. Wise has greatly improved in health through the expert treatment of Dr. J. P. Penitor, and is now able to receive visitors as usual.

Dr. Clark likes the place and is well received by a number of friends.

YOUTHS AHEAD IN GOLF

SLEEP CURE FOR BRAIN FAG.

Remarkable Results Obtained by New Swedish Treatment.

Some twenty years ago when an annual break low down was taken as a cure, an annual holiday, the medical world agreed that if the tired body were kept in bed, hyper-nervousness and insomnia, aches were pretty certain.

In many cases where there has been no mental overstrain this was so. In other cases, however, the worried head did not benefit from the enforced quiet and passivity. The whole man was utterly tired.

Dr. Otto Wetterstrand, at Stockholm, is trying to meet this difficulty by treating such patients by sleep produced even to three or four weeks, and the Psycho Therapeutic society of London hopes to follow his methods when it can afford larger premises to accommodate its patients under this "suggestive" cure.

Dr. Wetterstrand has treated over 3,000 cases. The jaded, worried man reclines in an easy chair. He sees others doing the same. He listens, as they do, to a quiet, forcible exposition of the cure from the doctor, who afterward speaks to him individually in a subdued undertone, "suggesting" the benefit his particular malady will receive.

After a few days of such preliminary treatment the patient goes willingly to bed and to sleep, roused occasionally to a half conscious state to eat and be tended. No unauthorized person is allowed to enter the room; the sleeper is put in rapport with a sympathetic nurse and receives the necessary "suggestions" as to eating, etc., from the doctor himself. "The remarkable results," says a great French physician, "which Wetterstrand has had will considerably extend the limits of suggestive therapy."

The deeper the sleep the quicker the cure, and, unlike that produced by hypnotic drugs, it is as invigorating as natural sleep and allows nature an equal chance of repairing organic and functional disorders.—London Mail.

WORLD'S HIGHEST BRIDGE.

Great Engineering Achievement on the Cape to Cairo Line.

The bridge, spanning the rapids of the African river Zambezi below Victoria falls, is nearing completion and constitutes another wonder of engineering. Railroad trains on the Cape to Cairo road will pass over the Zambezi by means of this bridge. Owing to the method of construction adopted the bridge had to be self-sustaining at every stage of its erection. The plan pursued was to push two arcs of the span out from the river banks simultaneously, fasten these in place and keep on pushing others out until the two sec-



BUILDING THE ZAMBEZI BRIDGE.

tions of the span should meet in the center. The height above the river was too great to permit of the erection of scaffolding, and falling workmen and tools were caught in a traveling ropes mesh and canvas cradle.

The Victoria falls somewhat resemble the falls of Niagara, but are on a grander scale. They are over a mile wide and about 100 feet high, or about two and a half times the height of Niagara falls. The bridge is across the gorge in front of the falls and within reach of their spray.

They were put at golf at the age of fourteen or so, when their muscles were rudimentary and could be easily troubled to perform any special work. They don't have to hold themselves down to a certain degree and swing easily and naturally as the old baseball or boxing or rowing or swimming expert.

They were put at golf at the age of fourteen or so, when their muscles were rudimentary and could be easily troubled to perform any special work. They don't have to hold themselves down to a certain degree and swing easily and naturally as the old baseball or boxing or rowing or swimming expert.

It is believed that the cheapening of the cost of the storage battery will enable us to hybridize the energy afforded by windmills that it will serve for constant use.

The reason why so little has been done with the winds as a power is that the speed varies and there are long periods in which the movement is too slight to afford power. The force which can be won from the winds for man's benefit amounts to many times as much as is now won from all other sources which are utilized.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Domestic Wireless Telegraph.

The domestic wireless telegraph of William J. Hammer, a New York electrical engineer, includes a tiny transmitter and pole on the dining room table, with batteries under the table, and in the kitchen another pole, with transmitter and receiver, connected with an electric bell. A wireless current through the walls summons the maid, a system of signals giving a call for anything desired.

Stamps **Glass Tumblers.**
An electrical apparatus for stamping glasses invented by a Liverpool official enables one man to stamp 1,800 glasses an hour, while by the old system two men could only turn out between them about 360 per hour.

MIMIC TOUR OF WORLD

Auto Car Outing In Connecticut Sunday School's Benefit.

HOMES USED AS FOREIGN LANDS

Big Automobiles Represented Ships and Took the Globe Trotters From House to House—Embarkation Scene Recreated Until Crash of Outward Bound Steamers—Japan, China, Turkey and Spain Visited.

A new transportation company was the other day launched in Stamford, Conn., says a special dispatch from that city to the New York Times. It did a rushing business all the afternoon and dissolved partnership late in the evening with a big surplus in its treasury. This new concern, which for the time being had the trolley cars completely at its mercy, was known as the Around the World Transportation company.

Emerson Brooks, one of the governors of the Automobile Club of America, was the author of the scheme, which was adapted from the plan initiated by Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-president of the Automobile Club of America two years ago in Orange, N. J. The idea embodied the selection of a few houses, which were decorated to represent various countries of the world. Japan, China, Turkey and Spain were the several points visited, and each passenger received a ticket bearing a number of coupons. As the trip from one place to another was made in automobiles the passengers alighted, inspected the novel scenes and bought knickknacks and refreshments and then awaited the return of the automobiles to journey on to the next stopping place in the novel globe-trotting trip.

The broad green lawn of the First Congregational church was the embarking place. Long before the hour set for starting, 2 o'clock, a crowd was on hand. General Ticket Agent E. E. Brady and General Passenger Agent T. V. Ketcham, with a score of assistants, were kept busy selling the coupon tickets. At last the automobiles began to arrive. The first car was nearly mobbed by a hundred children, to whom half fare cut rates were a boon.

"Hold on there; give the older ones a chance," yelled a big ticket collector, and several elderly women were pushed into the panting car and it sailed off down the road.

The embarkation resembled the usual crush of outward bound steamers. The crowd practically needed steerage accommodations to be handled satisfactorily, and the only thing suggestive of this was a big truck which was loaded down with forty or more persons every time it came around.

Fortunately walking was good, and, being informed by the officials that the first stopping place, Yokohama, 10,000 miles away by the catalogue, was about a two minutes' stroll, little groups of globe trotters left the lawn of the church and walked to Japan.

The house of E. L. Seefeld was transformed into the mighty empire of the far east. Japanese lanterns were testimony from the piazza, Geisha girls in silk kimonos, with miniature fans and chrysanthemums fastened in their hair, greeted the travelers as they ascended the piazza. A number of young women so successfully bewitched the travelers that a comfortable supply of American silver remained in the Japanese coffers when the tourists started for Madrid.

This was a long journey, requiring six months by legal speed rates, and as a wise precaution policemen were stationed at every house. This trip gave one a sight of the water in passing by the small Rippowam river. A Spanish toroador opened the door of the car while Spanish maidens, their faces partially covered with black and white veils, invited the tourists to rest in the cozy corner of Dr. C. J. Ryder's cottage. Red and yellow were the decorative colors here.

The next country visited was China. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Brooks represented the wealth of China, and many of the curiosities displayed had been brought from that country by Mr. Brooks in his last real trip around the world. Mrs. Brooks was assisted by several ladies in receiving her guests. Yellow banding and two enormous yellow banners with floral border encircles in blue adorned the piazza. At either end were two booths of Chinese souvenirs presided over by girls dressed in Chinese gowns. It was an easy matter to leave China, not from the beauty of its sunsets, but because the automobile steadily became very scarce, owing to the constantly increasing crowd at the church, many of the automobiles which were supposed to make the round trip picking up passengers at each stop, were turned back after leaving Japan so as to get the clamoring tourists started off. Consequently nearly every car that left China for Turkey, the last stopping place, was crowded to the gunwales, the male passengers being glad of the opportunity to sit on the floor by the driver.

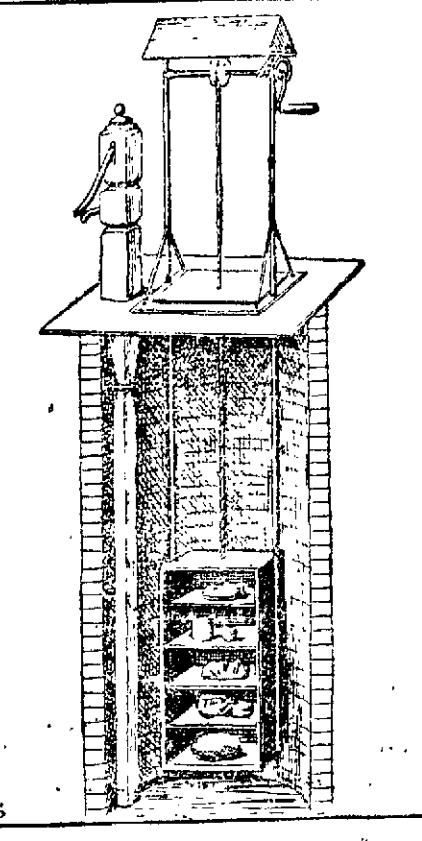
Down toward Shippian Point the motor cars steered the way to the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Seefeld. This was a long ride, with many undulating bits of road, not unlike the motion of the sea as the autmobiles bounded merrily over them. Dr. Seefeld's home was well chosen for Turkey. The blue waters of the sound were visible, an invigorating briny odor was wafted over the lawns, making a cheerful change from theprevailing essence of highway dust and gasoline.

The proceeds of this novel automobile world tour were devoted to the needs of the Sunday school, and a fund of several hundred dollars was raised.

DISAPPEARING COLD BOX.

Latest Idea In Refrigerators, Requiring No Ice.

The very latest idea in refrigerators is one which requires no ice. According to the inventors and manufacturer, the first cost is the only cost, and the apparatus is said to be just as effective as any other which has to receive a daily charge of ice. This refrigerator keeps its contents at a temperature sufficient to keep delicate articles of food for a considerable time and performs its functions by disappearing under the ground, where it is several degrees cooler. This system is designed principally for suburban and country houses where the water supply is obtained from a well, although it is claimed that almost as good results may be obtained by the use of a dry hole in the ground as a well. If this



DISAPPEARING REFRIGERATOR.

is true, the use of the disappearing refrigerator is capable of a wide range of usefulness and at a small cost can be installed in the houses of the city and the householder emancipated from the grasp of the ice man.

The device consists of a partitioned steel box hung on a wire cable, by means of which the box can be lowered into the well or raised therefrom at will. The mechanism by which this is done is of such a character that the car is locked as it rises so as to prevent the possibility of it falling to the bottom by any accident while it is in a raised position.

The box is being made of metal and hanging on wire or metal rope, it is doubly secure against the visitations of vermin, and when its presence is desired above the ground for the purpose of loading or the removal of the contents from its shelves the operation of raising it is performed by a gear which is easily worked by a crank.

Success of Liquid Fuel.

A successful method has finally been invented for injecting liquid fuel into the furnaces of passenger boats. The fuel is brought under a pressure of from ten to twenty pounds to the square inch and evaporated by a somewhat modified "Kerosene" burner without use of steam. This apparatus works very satisfactorily, without noise and without the loss of fresh water. A suitable furnace arrangement recently invented also guarantees proper and perfect burning of the fuel, so that very little smoke escapes from the funnel, steam is kept regularly at the same pressure during the voyage and the boiler is kept at a uniform temperature, thus preventing much trouble from leakage and other damage.—Chicago Journal.

Long Distance Gramophone.

A gramophone which, it is said, can be heard at a distance of three miles is the latest invention of the Hon. C. A. Parsons of turbine fame. The instrument is named the aero-gramme and is worked by means of compressed air. This is pumped in by a small engine at a pressure which can be adjusted up to over eight pounds through a small valve, which takes the place of the ordinary volume regulator. The instrument consists of a number of small slots, covered with a fine cloth, the vibrations of which produce the vibration of the gramophone. The sound on a calm windless day it is estimated that with a high pressure the record can be distinctly heard three miles away.—Scientific American.

Indestructible Glass.

In consequence of many recent inquiries J. C. McNally, United States consul at Liege, has sent to Washington a report about the hardened glass articles I have manufactured in Belgium. On account of the costliness of the process but few articles are as yet made of this glass, which is called agate. It serves well for dishes and tumblers. An agate tumbler may be dropped on a hard floor or thrown across a room with but slight chance of breaking. With great violence, of course, the glass can be broken, but its power of resistance is described as astonishing.

Shipbuilding Under Glass.

That large ships should be built of glass houses is one of the marvels of modern progress. Seven shipbuilding docks, varying in length from 400 to 1,000 feet and in width from 90 to 100 feet have been constructed by the Krupp company at Kiel. There are to be a dozen in all, constructed of iron and glass. This will enable the workmen to labor with but little use of artificial light. Their work will therefore be made easier and more profitable.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Cause of Many

Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptively mild and inactive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to go on, the kidney poison will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickly by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from \$250 to \$500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from \$200 to \$250.

Four lots on Wachter street \$150 to \$200.

One lot on Clay alley.

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

James R. Dunn,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 5:30 P. M.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

Cotton Belt Route.

FOR SALE!

THE REMPIS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES

Paid, Feb. 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by

The Rempis & Gallmeyer

er Foundry Co.

60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids,

Mich. Write us. It will pay you

FRUIT GROWERS TRIP.

Special Excursion to the East Texas Fruit Country

June 20th.

Prominent Horticulturists Going.

June 20th, the Cotton Belt Route will run a special train excursion of fruit and truck growers to and through the wonderful East Texas fruit and truck country. The round trip from St. Louis will consume about a week. The object will be to study conditions of fruit and truck growing in the East Texas country at the height of the harvest season—when they are picking, crating and shipping peaches, plums, tomatoes potatoes, etc. The big orchards will be visited and every opportunity given to see results.

Many big growers, officers of State Horticultural Societies, experiment station experts, editors of farm and fruit papers from Northern States will be with us. A cordial invitation has been extended northern growers by the Texas Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association to visit Texas and attend their State meeting June 23d. Extremely low round-trip rate, special train for the party run on fast schedule—only one night on the road.

The chance of a lifetime to see the great East Texas country to best advantage and at trifling expense.

Write for copy of fruit booklet, itinerary and cost of trip and full particulars.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A.

Cotton Belt Route.

Cincinnati, O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSM
Cleanses, beautifies the hair.
Never fails to restore Gray
hair to its original color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling
and stimulates growth.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective May 21, 1905.

West Bound

East Bound

Read Up

Read Down

GENERAL TIME

C. L. & D. DIV.

MAIN LINE

MAIN LINE

EAST BOUND

MAIN LINE

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Proposition to Widen Canton Massillon Road.

ROAD IS NOW OF LEGAL WIDTH.

Canton-Akron Company Favors the Movement and Wants to Lay a Double Track—County Commissioners Cannot Take Action in the Matter—Believed Man was Drowned in Meyer's Lake Sunday.

Canton, June 19.—The proposition to widen the state road between Canton and Massillon and construct a boulevard between the two cities was taken up at a meeting held in the county commissioners' office Monday forenoon. The meeting was attended by J. W. Bierly, who has largely interested himself as a promoter of the project, C. M. Russell and Dr. W. H. Kirkland, of Massillon, Gordon M. Mather, president of the Canton board of trade, A. D. McCarty, secretary of the Canton board of trade, William R. Zollinger, former president of the Canton board of trade, H. S. Kaufman, L. A. Loichot, directors of the Canton board of trade, Attorneys Austin Lynch and John C. Welty, Manager E. S. Dimmick, of the Canton-Akron Railway Company, Prosecutor Robert H. Day and the board of county commissioners. It is projected to widen the road between Canton and Massillon to one hundred feet, and build a driveway and boulevard between the cities. The roadway is now sixty-six feet in width which means that to carry the project through means the acquiring of thirty-four feet of additional roadway. The promoters of the plan have a big undertaking, owing to the fact that the road is now wider than is required by law for a state road. The law requires sixty feet. This condition prevents the board of county commissioners from taking any steps to appropriate land for the purpose of making a one hundred foot road. Attorney Welty said that the Canton-Akron Company was willing to co-operate and would likely build a double track between Canton and Massillon. The plans for widening the roadway are still indefinite although those who have undertaken it are most enthusiastic. Mr. Bierly stated at the meeting that blue prints had been prepared showing the topography of the land which must be acquired. He said that by taking thirty-four feet off of the north side of the land lying adjacent to the roadway it could be widened without removing more than a dozen houses and establishing a new grade. County Commissioner Hay stated that the board appreciated the fact that the contemplated improvement would be a splendid thing but they had no authority in the matter. Prosecutor Day corroborated this position. He said: "The road between Canton and Massillon is a state road. It is now sixty-six feet wide, which is even wider than the law requires. The county commissioners have no authority to purchase any land to widen the road to one hundred feet. The road now has its legal width."

Dr. W. H. Kirkland, of Massillon, said that he was willing to donate seventeen feet off his land near Jackson lane, about two miles from Massillon, providing seventeen feet could be secured from the opposite side of the roadway. He said that he was enthusiastically in favor of the proposed widening and would assist in any way he could. He said that much of the land would have to be purchased and that the boards of trade of Canton and Massillon should unite in efforts to obtain consents of property owners and in getting plans materialized.

Mr. Welty suggested that the legislature be appealed to for an amendment to the laws governing state roads limiting their width to one hundred feet. He suggested that the boards of trade of Canton and Massillon should unite and appoint committees to jointly work up the project.

The finding of a suit of man's wearing apparel, including coat, pantaloons, jacket, hat, shoes and socks in a boat floating at the opposite side of Meyer's lake from the boat landing, gives the idea to Boat Tender William Edelman and others employed at the lake that the body of some poor unfortunate lies at the bottom of the water. The boat was found floating about at an early hour Sunday morning and the clothing was taken in charge by Mr. Edelman. Nothing was heard of any missing person and after reporting his find little or nothing more was done by Mr. Edelman until Sunday evening, when it was learned that a man named Pearce, who spends much of his time fishing at the lake, had seen a man leaving the landing shortly after daylight in the morning. He had merely taken a glance in the direction that the man was going and then turned his head in another direction. Later he saw the boat floating toward the oppo-

site shore without an occupant. Boatman Edelman thinks that if the man drowned in the lake that his body will be found in the vicinity of the boat landing, as the boat was not more than one hundred feet away when it was seen by Pearce. There was nothing in the clothing to furnish identification except a laundry mark on the socks. A little tag bearing the initials "L. C." was found on one of the pieces. Special Officer David Edelman said that they would make an effort to find the body Monday afternoon, providing the water is calm enough to work. He says that a body could be seen on the bottom of the lake, if it is not further out than is now supposed. He thought, however, that if the body was there it would have been brought to the surface by Sunday night's storm.

Edward F. Quigley and Edna Sonnhalter, of Massillon, have been licensed to wed.

SERVICES IN THE CEMETERY**The Annual Memorial K. of P. Exercises.****GRAVES WERE DECORATED.**

The Rev. James Jones, Chaplain of Enterprise Company U. R. K. of P., Gave the Annual Address—Rathbone Sisters Decorated the Graves of Deceased Members.

One hundred and fifty members of the various branches of the Knights of Pythias order took part in the annual memorial exercises in the Massillon cemetery Sunday afternoon.

The members of Enterprise company and Stark and Perry lodges met at Perry castle at 3 o'clock and headed by drums marched to the cemetery. Two special cars conveyed the Rathbone Sisters to the cemetery. The members of the lodges decorated the graves of deceased members and the Rathbone Sisters performed a similar act in memory of their deceased members.

The exercises were opened with a song by a male quartette. The ritualistic work was in charge of Thomas Kay, chancellor commander. The Rev. James Jones made the memorial address. The closing prayer of the ritualistic work was read by W. R. Slater.

The Rev. Mr. Jones spoke about fifteen minutes upon the significance of the meeting and the beautiful example to others of the annual decoration of the graves of deceased members. The fraternalism which binds the members together, the acts of kindness performed without the knowledge of the world and other characteristics of a good knight were spoken of. The Rev. Mr. Jones is chaplain of Enterprise company U. R. K. of P.

The following are the names of the deceased members of the order in Massillon: Those buried in the Massillon cemetery are Charles Wentzel, John Leu, J. B. Wendling, Louis Stitkey, J. B. Thompson, Isaac Ulman, H. J. Rerick, W. C. Earl, Henry Huber, A. V. Preyer, John Coleman, William C. Poe, W. C. Russell, William Schworm, R. Philips, Joseph Donley, John Bell, T. Ackerel, Frank Lape, Joseph Bidler, J. C. F. Putman, James Kerstetter, C. A. Krider, James Doxsee.

The following are buried in St. Joseph's cemetery: Otto Bernard, J. Grever, Joseph Carnes, Conrad Miller; West Brookfield cemetery, Thomas Myers and A. H. Jones; Canton cemetery, L. S. Buttermore and George Lichtenwalter; Akron, Jacob Whiler; Cleveland, Louis Schimke; Pittsburgh, Daniel Rodgers; Valley Junction, C. W. Friend; Youngstown Hill, James Hall; Dalton, A. H. Owens.

A REGULAR TORNADO.**It Did Damage at North Lawrence—Church Struck.**

The storm which struck Massillon between 8 and 10 o'clock Sunday evening was a regular tornado northwest of the city. At North Lawrence windows were blown out, outkitchens upset, trees blown down and other damage done. One citizen reported that the wind blew the top off his organ and carried it out of the house and into an adjoining field. An immense tree, blown across the Pennsylvania railroad track, delayed the Chicago limited for some time.

During the storm Myers church, about two miles southwest of the city, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. A large quantity of slate was knocked off of the roof and a corner of the building was twisted and torn away. Nobody was injured, although there were a number of people around the building at the time.

Telephone and telegraph wires suffered in various parts of the county. The worst part of Sunday's storm seemed to pass west of Massillon. Re-

ports from the country indicate that some damage was done to crops, owing to the high wind prevailing, and the fact that the ground was saturated from the recent heavy rains.

LABOR DAY ARRANGEMENTS

They Were Discussed by the Committees Sunday.

PLANS ALMOST COMPLETED.

Some Valuable Prizes Will be Offered—A Committee Will Look After Street Car Conveniences—Local Orator of the Day to be Chosen.

All arrangements for the Labor day picnic, to be held next Labor day, were discussed at a special meeting of the committees recently appointed, Sunday morning in Trades and Labor Assembly hall. Henry Holzbach, president of the committee on arrangements, presided and called the meeting to order.

The committee appointed to select grounds reported that McLymond park had been chosen for the day's doings. The committee on prize drawing reported that there would be five separate prizes offered, the first to be a \$44 steel range, the second thirty yards of Axminster carpet, at \$1.25 per yard, the third a fourteen karat gold ring, either ladies' or gentleman's, fourth a \$3 carpet sweeper and fifth a \$2.50 lawn mower.

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Mrs. H. B. Sibila, as representative from the Woman's Union Label League, asked the wishes of the committee concerning the part to be taken in the picnic by that organization. It was deemed best by the committee on railroads for the day to select a local man of prominence for the day. Joseph Donant and George LeClair were appointed to superintend the construction work on the grounds. Charles Luckner was chosen vice president of the Labor day committee without opposition. The committee as already named and organized are as follows:

Grounds—Charles Schrom, John Longheiher, John Shively.
Prize drawing—Charles Schrom, John Longheiher, L. W. Adrian.
Music—William Becker, George Kepper, George LeClair.
Printing—L. W. Adrian, George Ballinger, Frank O'Neal.
Railroads—Henry W. Holzbach, George Ballinger, Charles Schrom.
Programme—Charles Luckner.
Sports—Alex. Griffith.
Bar—Charles Schrom.
German village—John Longheiher.
Ticket selling—L. W. Adrian.
Securing speaker—Henry W. Holzbach, Joseph Donant, L. W. Adrian.

P. H. C. EXCURSION.**Fine Opportunity to Visit Beautiful Avon Park.**

Arrangements are being made by members of the Protected Home Circle for an excursion to Avon park on July 26.

Avon park, which is located between Youngstown and Niles, is fast springing into notice as one of the most delightful picnic resorts in northeastern Ohio, and the people of Massillon should welcome an opportunity to visit it.

The management has spared no expense in furnishing amusements for the thousands who will visit the grounds this summer and the scenic beauties of the park are unsurpassed.

A great skating pavilion, 100x250 feet in dimensions, has been constructed; two finely equipped dancing halls provide ample accommodations for those who desire to "trip the light fantastic toe," and a garden theater with an unusually attractive list of productions is not least among the features of interest.

In addition to this, the zoological garden is filled with rare curiosities, and the roller coaster, bathing and boating makes up a list of attractions unexcelled. Later announcements will be made regarding time of trains and other particulars of what promises to be one of the most successful outings of the season.

FIRE AT MILLPORT.**Lightning Struck Building Destroyed Sunday Night.**

A building owned by Henry Pahlau and occupied by a meat market and saloon by Gus. Pahlau, at Millport, was struck by lightning Sunday night and burned to the ground. The building and contents were insured, the latter for \$200.

MR. CRONEBAUGH SPEAKS AT CANTON**Massillon Superintendent Addresses Graduates.****ABOUT PATTERSON DIPLOMAS.**

Mr. Cronebaugh Tells the Pupils Who Have Successfully Passed the Patterson Examination That They Should Take Advantage of High School Training.

Commencement exercises for Patterson graduates were held at the high school building, Canton, Saturday morning, under the management of the county board of examiners. The entire class numbers seventy-six. Superintendent C. L. Cronebaugh, of the Massillon schools, delivered the address, preparatory to the presentation of diplomas.

By successfully passing the Patterson examination, formerly known as the Boxwell examination, the pupil of the country elementary grades is entitled to free tuition in the high school. Two examinations were held during the past year for applicants.

In his address Superintendent Cronebaugh spoke of the two forces which are potential in forming character—the purely benevolent force such as exemplified in the school, church, the home and the state, and the second force exerted with selfish intent and not planned for the good and advantage of mankind. That the young people may ally themselves with the first and better of these forces, the speaker impressed upon the graduates the necessity of being able to distinguish rightly the difference between the classes.

In return for benefits received from the benevolent institutions, the speaker continued, the boy and girl must exert influences which make the state worthy of its name, must give aid to the moral and spiritual uplift of humanity, and support with all his might those institutions which have as their object the training and cultivation of the intellect.

The wish was expressed that every graduate would take advantage of the Patterson diploma, which entitles him to high school training without charge. Although the country pupil has some disadvantage in attending high school because of distance, the speaker argued that other advantages were in his favor. "Idle moments," said the speaker, "such as are at the command of the city boy or girl, divert their attention from school work." The country boy and girl know no time for idleness, he said, and this is one of their advantages. It was also the speaker's belief that the country pupil is better equipped to enter the high school than the city pupil.

Discussing education generally, Mr. Cronebaugh emphasized the fact that education consists not only of book knowledge, but there are other powers essential. The senses must be developed so that at a glance one can discern the purpose, plan and design of an object or idea. We must learn to think, to judge and be willing to do those things which tend for good. For this training the high school is especially adapted and the high school points to the college.

These institutions of higher learning are intended for culture and training and if any graduate wishes to enter the high school simply in order to dress better and travel in better society, it would be advantageous for them to cease their school life at once. The young men and women must prepare themselves to meet opportunities, the speaker said, instead of seeking them. "The opportunities are here," he emphasized, "and it is a question of preparing to meet them successfully." As proof of this assertion the recent search for a competent engineer to build the Panama canal at a salary of \$50,000 per year was cited.

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OBITUARY.**ABRAM SARBACK.**

The burial of Abram Sarback, who died at his home west of Navarre on Saturday afternoon, occurred at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon in the Massillon cemetery. Mr. Sarback was 90 years of age. He was born in Switzerland but had lived in this country for many years. He was a farmer. Surviving him are two sons, Jacob Sarback and Abram Sarback, Jr.

Beautifying methods that injure the skin and health are dangerous. Be beautiful without discomfort by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.

Sunshiny faces follow its use. 35 cents. T. C. Baltzly.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINSTOW'S TEA STRONG Syrup has been used for children's tea. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, an is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Fad for Engagement Rings.

The postoffice inspectors are consider-

SINKING OF THE SUVAROFF.

Japanese Captain Tells How He Sank Rojestvensky's Flagship.

The captain of the Japanese destroyer Munasagi, in describing how he attacked and sank Rojestvensky's flag ship, the Suvaroff, in the battle of the Sea of Japan, says (follows), says a special cable dispatch from Sasebo) to the New York American.

"At daybreak on May 27 we received warning that the enemy's fleet was approaching. Our squadron opened fire in a concealed spot which the Russian guns couldn't reach. We merely threatened, and the Russians unexpectedly returned our fire. My destroyer was outside the battle circle watching the movements of the Russians whose firing was lamentable. Many of their shells passed over the Japanese fleet and dropped in the water astern. One, however, hit us astern, and at the same time an order came for us to attack the enemy's flagship.

"Although our boat was damaged, we made up our minds to face death bravely for the sake of the emperor and our country. So, with engines going at full speed, we dashed through the heavy seas toward the enemy's ship to within 100 meters. When we fired our first torpedo, a fish shaped eighteen inch Whitehead, we saw it strike the Suvaroff astern and soon realized that it had smashed her steering gear.

"From this moment the whole of the shell fire of the Japanese fleet was concentrated upon Rojestvensky's flagship. Her funnels were shot into tinsel and her masts, with one exception, collapsed with a terrible noise. The officers and sailors crowded around the remaining mast as though dumfounded. It was really an awful sight even for me, who in war have witnessed many terrible incidents.

"Then we fired a second torpedo. It struck the engine compartment and the flagship immediately listed nearly to the water's edge.

"Meanwhile the cannonading of the whole Japanese fleet, as if controlled by one automatic switch, was concentrated upon the crowd of officers and men standing beneath the solitary mast.

"Within a few seconds they were scattered into fragments, like dry leaves before the wind. Almost simultaneously the flagship reared up and plunged to the bottom of the sea. Then we retired from the battle circle."

GERMS IN DOCTORS' BEARDS**Why a Coroner Looks for Baldheaded and Clean Shaven Physicians.**

"I find that people are believing the story about doctors carrying disease germs in their beards," said Dr. O. H. Parker, a deputy coroner, the other morning to a reporter of the Kansas City Star. "I think it is policy for me to sacrifice my whiskers. They must go. Too many of my patients mention the connection between germs and whiskers. I see they take it seriously. One woman told of a doctor who, she said, carried typhoid germs in his beard. Of course it is ridiculous. Germs would be no more likely to dwell in the beard than in the mustache, eyebrows or the hair."

"The doctors are getting a dose of their own medicine. The doctor of tomorrow may be baldheaded and clean shaven, slinking about in a double or infected asbestos bathing suit and sprinkling himself every few minutes with chloride of lime and carbolic acid. As the fairy tales used to say, 'They have pronounced their own fate.'

Badges For Clergymen Advocated.

Not infrequently we read of an accident or calamity of some kind in a great city, where a Roman Catholic priest appears on the scene and administers comfort to the stricken or dying. It is seldom that we read of a Protestant minister in similar circumstances, says the Church Economic.

A priest will be easily recognized and readily admitted to an injured man. A minister is not so easily recognized. Some may wear a cut of clothing that will confirm their claims to be clergy men, but others do not. Why should not Protestant ministers who wish to improve every opportunity for doing good supply themselves with badges which they can always wear, though concealed, but which they can display when the emergency arises, thus securing access to the center of a crowd where lies a prostrate man, or to a burning building where the average man is dazed?

There would need to be nothing on the badge except the words, "Clergyman, New York."

Bouquets of Thornless Roses.

Contrary to poetic fancy, the roses carried by maids and matrons of society this season are without even the suspicion of a thorn, says the New York Press. Not that they are a peculiar variety, for when they come from the parent stem they are in condition to wound the fingers as of old. But under the new method the blooms alone are used, the stems being discarded.

The new bouquets, if they may be called such, are shaped something like a fan and are flat at the back. The flowers are fastened on a frame which is lined with silk, so that they may be held against the most delicate of frocks. The bouquet originated in London and so pleased Queen Alexandra that she permitted it to be named after her.



The late planting of corn and poor seed is a combination which hardly ever wins.

The bragging about the prospect for a large crop of fruit is very often hushed later on by the difficulty in finding a market for it.

A South Dakota woman who entered some hens in the late Australian egg laying contest, where they took a number of first prizes, has no trouble now in selling her old hens at \$20 each.

The cement road culvert is coming into use, and it is easily the best material for this purpose which has yet been tried. The wooden culvert is going to disappear from the highways of the country inside of ten years.

Fly time and hot weather coupled with poor pasture are a combination which fixes no end of good cows. Try a dark, cool barn and plenty of good green food for the cows from 9 to 5 o'clock during dog days this year, and see the cows hold up their milk.

A dairymen inquires whether the possibilities of the dairy cow have been reached. If his cows are making only 175 pounds of butter a year they have not, but if they are making 400 pounds they are. There is a 225 pound butter possibility connected with most of our dairies—that much butter which they get and don't.

The sharp competition which is on between the steam roads and the trolley roads, which so far has resulted in a serious loss of traffic and profits to the steam roads, is evolving a new system of transportation in the use of motor cars to be operated by gasoline power, to be used on the steam roads and thus secure so far as possible for them all the advantages of the trolley lines.

The new method of treating the common earth roads of the country, as outlined in these notes lately, is spreading with marvelous rapidity all over the northwest. The reports following its introduction into any locality are all of the same tenor—wonderful improvement made in the condition of the highways. The exceeding cheapness and simplicity of the method commend it to every community where bad earth roads exist.

The state of Minnesota has made a great success of the manufacture of binding twine by its convicts at the state penitentiary, the twine manufactured being sold to the farmers of the state at practically cost price, effecting a saving to them which is estimated at \$300,000 for the current season. Now, if the fax fiber which at present is produced and goes to waste in the state can be utilized in place of the imported fiber from Manila the farmers of that state will soon have very cheap twine.

The Americans are getting the mutton eating habit. Heretofore they have been wedded to the sirloin steak, but now they are catching on to the merits of the mutton chop. This change in taste means much for the future of the sheep man, for he can produce a pound of mutton just as cheaply as a pound of beef or pork, and in a way cheaper, for the sheep will make good meat out of much food which is generally wasted on the farm, while the income from the wool may be counted anyhow as so much clean profit.

In a western state where the road laws were recently changed compelling the payment of the road tax in cash instead of permitting the farmer to work out his tax in the old way there has been much kicking and protesting, many resenting the change in the law as an innovation which deprived them of an ancient right. However, when the road boss compelled them to work they kicked harder than ever over the fact that they had to work for ten hours and put in a good hard day's work. They are now willing to pay their tax without kicking.

An old man died at a western poor-house recently, having been an inmate of the institution for seventeen years. The local paper in commenting upon the old man's death said he was an old resident of the place and that during the years of his active life had always been rated as a good citizen, but that, while he had no bad habits, he never was able to save a dollar, and so when old age overtook him there was nowhere for him to go save to the poor-house. We all of us know of many just such men, not exactly lazy or incompetent, but some way shiftless, just managing to live while they have health and strength, and that's all, and bound to become a burden to their relations or the public when they become old. This ought not to be. A man has, if he lives to three score, at least forty working years, and there should be more done in the line of teaching men how to save during these years to prevent old age and poverty from making life miserable for them.

It is remarkable how quickly an old cow's pedigree will come to light when she is run over by the cars.

We are of the opinion that no mistake will be made if you shoot every sparrow, crow and butcher bird you see.

The small farm will nearly always pay a better rate of interest on the money invested than the large farm. Most men try to cover too many acres.

There are two farm products which always maintain good prices and are never overproduced, and these are eggs and butter. Cold storage will always prevent any glut of the market in either of these products.

A friend captured and tamed two young foxes and they afforded a good deal of amusement to his boys. However, they got loose one night last fall and cleaned up a prize lot of chickens for one of his neighbors, and now our friend has gone out of the fox business.

What publicity will do in exterminating a fraud is well illustrated in the case of the private refrigerator car system. The press of the country so mercilessly exposed the rascality of this trust that it is practically busted, and the railway corporations are installing their own refrigerator service, where all are treated alike.

A reader wishes to know if roosters are essential to egg production in the poultry yard. Only where the eggs are wanted for hatching purposes. Hens will lay just as many eggs without roosters as with them, and the eggs are claimed to keep longer and be better for eating and cooking purposes when the head of the harem is with the flock.

He plowed well, dragged his field into good shape and planted his corn, but found the middle of May that he must plant all over again just because he had not thought it worth while to know for sure that his seed corn would germinate. The result is that his crop will be late and quite likely will be caught by the frost in the fall before it is matured. He should know better next year, but there are lots of him who won't learn.

We are asked about the veal calf, how soon it should be marketed and how it should be fed. The calf should never go to market until it is at least a month old, and we know of no better way to make it fit for market than to give it all the new milk it will assimilate. The veal calf should never get acquainted with skim milk. The animal is at its best when six or seven weeks old. No man with a conscience will sell veal less than a month old, but lots of men do.

We do not believe that any man who limits his work to just eight hours a day can ever make very much financial headway. The men who make money and get ahead have got to devote more time than this to their work. Theoretically, if a man works eight hours, sleeps eight hours and devotes eight hours to recreation and mental improvement he is doing the right thing, but in this bustling and competitive age eight hours' work will not build up a bank account and get him out of debt.

In the problem of seeking a new home and a new farm there are many things to be considered. We would place first of all the question of the natural fertility of the soil, then climate and length of working season, then cost of clearing and fitting land for cultivation, then the type of people who would have for neighbors, then distance from market. One can obtain every desired advantage except the first named, in many of the eastern states, but the poor quality of the soil offsets them all.

The June catch crop often becomes one of the important crops on the farm. There are almost always odd corners and pieces of land which perhaps were too wet for early cultivation and sowing or where the seed may have failed which can be used for a late catch crop. Among the crops which may be used for this purpose are field corn planted thickly for fodder, the several kinds of millet, buckwheat, sorghum, to be cut for fodder. These odds and ends of fields should by all means be thus used; otherwise they become a patch of rank weed growth.

The new method of working the earth roads, recently referred to at length in these notes, is being generally introduced and with the most remarkable success. Wherever tried the plan is most highly commended as being cheap, easy of operation, most adaptable wherever the roads are made of the worst material and most effective in every way in the reconstruction of what has been a bad road into what all admit to be a good one. Many cities and towns are adopting the plan for the care of all unpaved streets and are working wonders. The writer's experience with this method of caring for the earth roads is such that we cannot too strongly urge upon township and municipal officials the benefit to be derived from its adoption. The poll taxes of the average township are sufficient in amount year by year to fully cover the cost of the care of the highways by this plan, leaving all the regular taxes levied and collected to be applied to the building of bridges and culverts and such heavy cutting and filling as the roads of the city or township may require. We can easily see that the rate of taxation may be materially reduced in the near future, and we still have a type of earth roads of such excellence as was never thought to be possible.

WASTE ACRES.

There is a very large acreage of the best land in the northwest tied up and at present entirely unproductive along the rights of way of the railroads. In fact, it is worse than unproductive, as the cost of cutting the weed growth is a big item of expense to the railway companies. We have always believed that in time, when the roads got on a better financial footing, efforts would be made to improve these rights of way and at least render them attractive if not remunerative. Some of the roads have commenced work along this line, one of the big companies of the west having commenced a system of leasing such rights of way to farmers owning adjoining land at a nominal rental, the conditions being that the land is to be plowed and seeded down to tame grasses and be mowed and kept trimmed up. Something of the same sort should be done with the wagon road's. As it is now, with the four rod road in common use, there is a similar and far more extensive waste of good soil. We can see no good reason why, after the road is properly graded to a width of thirty or forty feet, the rest of the highway should not pass under the control of the adjacent land owner to be cultivated as a part of his field. This plan has been adopted in a few localities with the best results. Waste acres are made thereby productive and the appearance of the highway and the adjoining farms is immensely improved. The progress of the country in the coming years is going to lie along just such lines—the utilization of waste resources.

FAIR PRICES.

The question is, what are fair prices for farm products and how cheap should a farmer be able to buy the commodities which he needs? Taking it today at the primary markets, hogs are worth about 5 cents per pound; beef, 5 to 6 cents; butter, 23 cents; eggs, 15 cents; corn, 45 cents per bushel; oat, 30 cents; hay, \$6 per ton. These commodities produced on land of an average value of say \$70 per acre, the farmer pays a hand \$25 per month, buys a mower for \$37, a harvester for \$120, a wagon for \$50, a buggy for \$40, gets fence wire for 3 cents a pound and twine for 10 cents, pays 4 to 5 per cent interest for money he borrows, and we most seriously question if in all the country's history there has ever been a time when the values of commodities were more nearly balanced, or a time when farming as a business was a better all round proposition. Still there are some men who would like to sell corn for \$1 a bushel, buy nails at a cent a pound, and get a hired man for \$8 a month, and so they keep an everlasting howl going up at government and the existing order of things.

BUSINESS ON THE FARM.

In any well conducted manufacturing establishment the question of cost of production is very closely studied, and no means are left untried to reduce this cost of production to the lowest possible limit. If a machine will do the work of a man, and, besides, do it better, out goes the man, no matter what may be the cost of the machine, and if a new machine will do the work cheaper than the old one, out goes the old one. We note that there is very little of this thing to be seen on our farms, where the cost of producing farm crops and meats is seldom seriously considered. In fact, but few farmers really know what it costs to produce a bushel of corn, a pound of butter, beef or pork. If at the end of the year they have a little money which no one has a claim on, they figure they are that much ahead. More than this they cannot tell to save their lives about their business. It would be well to make farming more of a business proposition.

OFFAL AS HOG FOOD.

There is a growing protest against the use of animal offal as a food for hogs. The hog is the most cosmopolitan scavenger of any of our domestic animals, save possibly the hen, and, while we are not prepared to say that this catering to the hog's carnivorous tastes unfit him as food for man, the knowledge that he has been so fed and fattened does something to neutralize the fetching flavor of boiled ham, young pig sausage and the toothsome roast pork and apple sauce. Some of the states are legislating against this barbarous method of feeding the pig and propose to confine the brute to a strictly vegetarian diet. This protest is based mostly upon sentiment, for we have never yet heard a similar protest raised against the hen and probably never will, old biddy is every way as carnivorous and indiscriminate in her feeding as is the hog.

THE DAIRY COW.

While the cow will do something for any farm where she is kept only as a sort of a side issue, just as poultry is kept, she will do twice as much on that farm where the dairy is made the principal and leading interest of the farm, for then there will be the silo, the better selected type of cow, a careful study of the important matter of the dairy ration and that care in feeding and milking so essential to the best results. This fact is illustrated very plainly in all sections, the small dairy which receives no special care giving a butter product of about 105 pounds per cow per year, while from those dairies where the cows are cared for scientifically the butter product is easily double.



HOLD OF WESTERN IDEAS IN NORWAY

Great Changes Wrought by American Influences.

REPUBLIC IN ALL BUT THE NAME

How the Increasing Norwegian Emigration to the United States Has Affected Politics and Business in Norway—Possible Results of This Influence—Method of Electing Members of Upper House in Parliament.

The evolution in Norway which disclosed itself in the sudden separation from Sweden had been going on silently for the last quarter of a century, and it is largely a result of the influence of the states lying north of Missouri on the Mississippi river, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. With Iowa and Minnesota and with Nebraska and the Dakotas also the people of Norway have been brought into closer and closer relations by increasing Norwegian immigration. As a result of constant correspondence between Norwegians in the west and Norwegians at home American ideas have taken a deep hold and have overgrown the ideas of the French constitution on which the union with Sweden under the French Bernadottes was based. An idea of these relations is given by the fact that Norwegians in the United States send home over three-quarters of a million dollars a year through the post office department and much larger amounts in bank drafts. They know the town politics of the American west almost as well in Knute Nelson's birthplace in Norway as they are known in Minnesota and also the brands of flour made of Minnesota wheat. American visitors to Hammersfest, the "northernmost town in the world," where the sun does not set at all from May 13 to July 29, find the same brands of flour they find along the Mississippi river, and at Tromso, where it is midnight for seven months, noonday for three months and twilight the rest of the year, they are using the latest improved American electric lights during the seven months of night.

As a result of this close connection, any "modern movement" which w^s in the politics of Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas or Colorado is likely to appear in Norway very soon. Thus the granting of suffrage to women in some of our western states resulted in almost revolutionary changes in Norwegian politics. Miss Gina Krog, who is called the "Norwegian Susan B. Anthony," began an agitation for woman suffrage in Norway and made so many of the speeches on the subject which every one knows almost by heart in the American west, that the Conservatives of the storting, or national parliament, could not keep the property qualification for male suffrage against the results of the agitation. The Norwegian Liberals combined with the Radicals, and between 1898 and 1901 Norwegian suffrage was reorganized with a close approximation to the Kansas plan of universal suffrage, including suffrage for women in municipal affairs.

In spite of the fact that it has been so long in union with Sweden, with the reigning representative of the Swedish Bernadottes as the executive head of its government, the Norwegian government is already republican in everything but its form, and, while in some respects it is more radically republican than Minnesota or Kansas, under its constitution, originally modeled on that of the French republic, it abolished all titles of nobility and all other titles except such as belong to holders of office during their incumbency.

The storting, which represents the ancient general assembly of the people, out of which the American congress developed, is closer to the American congress than is the parliament of any European country which recognizes the principle of royalty. It repudiates royalty as a principle and governs Norway under the constitutional theory that the people of Norway themselves are the source of all power and the authority for all law in Norway. It is this theory which has been acted on in repudiating the king of Sweden as the chief executive of Norway, and if there is "intervention" by Germany and other powers now, as has happened before, it will be largely for the purpose of keeping this theory in such check that it will not spread beyond Norway and interfere with existing conditions in the monarchical governments of Europe.

Under Norwegian law and the existing constitution the action of the Norwegian congress is not in a literal sense a "separation" from Sweden, as the two governments were completely separated before in everything except having the same king, who, as king of Sweden, claimed the right, always denied by Norway, of acting wholly for Norway in its foreign affairs.

This was the point at issue in the "consular representation" the king denied. In his view, allowing the appointment of a single Norwegian consul would have admitted its contention of its own complete sovereignty. In the Norwegian view, this sovereignty has always existed because it is not a vassal state or a province of Sweden, but a "sister state," with its own government and laws distinct from those of Sweden and in league with Sweden under a common king for a common object. It was because the king of Sweden seemed to be insisting on putting Norway in the attitude of a vassal state of Sweden that the Norwegian storting in 1898 voted to remove the

union jack or emblem of union with Sweden, from the Norwegian flag.

In one respect at least the republicanism of Norway is more advanced than that of any other country. The two houses of parliament are intended to be a sufficient check upon each other without an executive veto. If they disagree upon a measure when voting separately, they meet in joint session, and unless they can so agree or so amend as to secure a two-thirds majority the measure fails. After they have once passed an act if it goes into effect as soon as the executive signs and promulgates it, if it "pockets" it, Norwegian statesmen hold that this refusal does not amount to a veto, since under the constitution if the same act is repassed at the succeeding session and he again refuses to sign it it becomes a law at once on its passage for the third time. This one provision of itself was sufficient to vest the supreme power of last resort in government in the hands of the storting rather than of the king of Sweden. The king's Norwegian cabinet, two residents at his court, the others in Norway, were also made fully responsible to the storting, and if it disapproved any recommendation of theirs or voted down the policy they proposed to carry out, they were bound by law to resign.

In another feature the storting goes beyond even American precedents. After its members have been elected by the voters of districts corresponding to our own congressional districts, they themselves elect the upper house or senate, choosing one-fourth of their own number to sit as senators to pass on all acts sent up from the lower house, in which all acts originate. In order to avoid "government by the chair" the storting changes its speaker once every four weeks during its annual session of about six months.

With free education, light taxation and almost no burden for military service the Norwegians during the past quarter of a century have been one of the best governed people in the world. They have been satisfied with King Oscar in everything except his refusal to acknowledge what they claim as their full statehood under their constitution adopted in installing the Bernadottes as their reigning family. The literary leader of the agitation for full Norwegian separation from Sweden has been the famous writer Bjornson, who, as the author of the Norwegian national hymn and many other popular productions in prose and verse, is a Norwegian idol. It is said that several years ago he told King Oscar that if he would resign as king the people of Norway would elect him the first president of the Norwegian republic. The good natured king laughed, but it is said that when the story spread it excited much Swedish indignation, and the present temper of the Swedes may be judged from the report that as a result of Bjornson's advocacy of separation his books have been "boycotted" in Stockholm.

SPYGLASS FOR HARVARD.

Yale's Telescope to Watch the Enemy's Practice on the Thames.

An innovation in Yale crew life at Gales Ferry, Conn., the Yale crew headquarters, is the installation of a huge telescope on the Eli boat club veranda, by which the slightest move of the Harvard crews can be seen and reported, says the New York Tribune. Heretofore all the news that has come to Yale from Harvard and vice versa has come from scouts along the bluff between the two camps or from boats that have gone out to watch. So near are the two quarters that often tricks have been played to cut out the opposing camps from getting news of each other.

After this Harvard will have to be unusually alert to do anything unusual or to let Yale be "wise." The big telescope, which is the gift to Yale from George St. John Sheffield, sweeps the river for two miles to the navy yard bend, and Yale eyes will be glued to this telescope from now on at the slightest appearance of anything criminal down the river.

Return of Hoop Skirts.

"Despite the fun that is being made of the hoop skirt it is catching on, and more than 2,000 women in Chicago are now wearing them," said Mme. Walcot recently to the Dressmakers' club at Chicago, according to a dispatch from that city. "Orders are coming in from fashionable women faster than they can be filled. It is not the old style crinoline, but just the three coil featherbone, which will keep the skirt away from the feet and will prevent it from sweeping up the sidewalks over which we walk. Every woman will see the advantage of that. This is a dirty, dirty city, and the hoop skirt will fool the microbes, which have a picnic with the old styles."

A Rosebush With a Record.

John Kickbush, a farmer of Leeds, Mo., has a crimson rambler growing over his house which he believes to be a champion in point of productiveness, says the Kansas City Star. The rosebush was planted two years ago. Up to a short time ago this season Mr. Kickbush had sold \$12.65 worth of roses from the bush, and the other day he cut one bunch—ramblers grow in bunches—in which there were 180 roses.

First One Heard From.

"I have heard of many cases of enthusiasm over the Japanese victories on land and sea," remarked an officer at the war department the other day, says the Washington Star, "but by far the worst case of the kind that has come under my notice is that of a man in this city (Washington) who announced that he had fully determined to name his newborn son after the Japanese hero, Togo Yosama."

SIDE LIGHTS ON NORWAY

Customs of the Nation Separated From Sweden.

A LAND OF SIMPLE COUNTRY FOLK

Most of the People Are Poor, but High-Spirited, Devoted to Home and Country—A Paradise for the "New Woman"—Peculiar Characteristic of Norse Fisher Folk.

Norway, the nation that has just kicked out of the Swedish traces, is a land of simple country folk—of farmers and graziers and fishermen, says a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. If all the towns were put together they would hardly make in population a Greater Pittsburg. Yet scarcely 2 per cent of the soil of the long struggling country is good farming land. One-third of the kingdom lies within the arctic circle.